FEB 17 1941

Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY

VOL. XXIX NO. 8 BOMBAY: FEBRUARY 16, 1941 PRICE: TWO ANNAS

"FIRST LESSONS"

—V. D. Bhagat.

Italian soldiers surrendering to a British soldier on the Lybian front.

Official British photographers examine their car after an Italian bomb had landed a few feet away.

To make the people gas-conscious, the Oxford police chief has ordered his men to wear their gas-masks, wherever they are, for ten minutes on one day of every week.

West End actress, Evelyn Barnard, delivering milk just outside London as her contribution to war effort.

Left:—"FAKIR", *by Miss Angela Trindade.*

(An exhibit from the Rejected Pictures Exhibition, Bombay).

Right:—'WASHING DAY' —on the banks of the Jumna, Delhi.

(Photo by Mr. B. F. Ferreira).

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Post Box 322
Telegrams: "Chronicle".

Registered No. B. 1065
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FEBRUARY 16, 1941

His Excellency The Traitor

A Tale Of Fallen France

By EUGENE LENNHOFF

BITTER Anglophobe like his master Pierre Laval, ex-Vice Premier of Unoccupied France, who is now trying to stage a come-back over the head of Marshal Petain with the help of the Nazi Dictator, Fernand de Brinon, the suave French journalist who got himself appointed Vichy Government's representative in Paris with a self-accorded prefix of nobility, has shown that with him journalism was merely a screen to conceal his vaulting ambition and that since he came in touch with the Nazi diplomats in Berlin he has been a zealous agent of the Gestapo, only too willing to betray his country to his Nazi patrons.

Each day at noon the door leading to the study of the German Ambassador in Paris, Herr Abetz, opens wide, and the Secretary announces: "His Excellency Monsieur de Brinon."

Close upon the Secretary's heels follows a blond, medium-sized Frenchman with carefully parted hair, a huge aquiline nose and sloping shoulder. Every time he appears, Herr Abetz' face lights up with a smile as the two men exchange cordial greetings:

"Bonjour, mon cher Ambassadeur."

"Heureux de vous voir, Votre Excellence."

As soon as the Secretary has withdrawn and M. Fernand de Brinon has settled down, Abetz remarks with unfailing regularity: "Now we can drop ceremony." For the two "ambassadors", Hitler's envoy attached to the German High Command in Paris ('Not' to the government at Vichy, with which the Third Reich has not yet concluded peace) and Laval's representative in Paris, are old comrades. Friends though they are, Laval would hardly have dared of his own initiative to entrust a man like de Brinon, whose name stinks in the nostrils of every patriotic Frenchman, with a diplomatic mission. The appointment was made by order of Herr Abetz, to whom the acting head of the Vichy government is an obedient servant.

Journalism Only A Screen

Long before Hitler's time, M. Fernand de Brinon enjoyed a doubtful reputation both in Paris and in Geneva, whither his journalistic work brought him at frequent intervals. For a long while he was the League of Nations correspondent of the "Journal des Debats". After the failure of a backstairs conspiracy which was intended to put him in charge of that paper, he was thrown out of employment, becoming later diplomatic correspondent for "Information". The man with the self-accorded prefix of nobility became a large-scale business adventurer. Journalism was only a screen, a means to an end. Writing is not de Brinon's forte. Outwardly, however, he displayed immense industry. For hours he would sit at a typewriter in the press-room of the League of Nations, accompanied invariably by his attractive wife.

M. de Brinon quickly wormed his way into the confidence of the Quai d'Orsay. He had only one ambition, and that was one day to ascend the wide staircase at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris as diplomat instead of journalist. For many years, however, he had to be content to perform subordinate services of an "informatory" nature to successive hands of governments and directors of French foreign policy. He worked with equal zeal for Herriot, leader of the left Cartel as for the Fascist Tardieu, and served Chautemps the Radical as loyally as Chauptemps' then enemy, Laval. Possibly his work for M. Georges Bonnet showed a shade more devotion. Brinon's main consideration at all times was that his efforts should receive their financial reward.

This they soon did beyond his expectations. The Anglophobe with clothes from Savile Row proved useful in a sphere which was always among the anxieties of French policy: he had excellent relations with Berlin. At League headquarters and at international conference he established intimate contacts with numerous Germans, most of them Nazis. Hitler's secret service wooed the supple Frenchman even before the Fuehrer came to power, and furnished him with news which could not fall to be of interest to the Quai d'Orsay.

Invitation To Berlin

As soon as Hitler sat in the saddle, M. de Brinon was invited to Berlin. Not secretly, for in those days the Nazis had so few friends in France that they were glad to parade any Frenchman willing to play the part. The true character of this "friendship" was known to politicians behind the scenes. Two French Foreign Ministers M. Paul-Boncour and M. Delbos, forbade M. de Brinon to set foot in the Quai d'Orsay.

Brinon became more and more an apostle of understanding between his country and the Third Reich. He wrote pamphlets and books in which he praised Hitler, the achievements of Nazism and the racial doctrine (without dropping his association with the racially unclean "Information"). He founded committees for Franco-German collaboration. Hitler was photographed with Brinon in Berchtesgaden and Nuremberg, and in 1938 Himmler sent him substantial cheques to finance the campaign against Czechoslovakia. In 1939 similar remittances helped to torpedo the alliance with Poland. When leading Nazis wanted to get a personal impression of happenings in France, M de Brinon, following famous precedents, arranged hunting parties.

Among the "sportsmen" with whom M. de Brinon went hunting most often was Herr Abetz, his colleague of today. To this master spy he opened a hundred doors which might otherwise have remained closed to him. He gave him drawing-room introduction to bankers and industrialists who were flirting with Fascism and to anti-Bolshevist women in high society. He was the leading spirit of the "Cercle du Grand Pavois", rendezvous of all Hitler's French sympathisers.

He arranged gatherings at which Abetz met the deputies Deat, Scapini, Goy and other members of the defeatist "Comite de liaison". He enlisted prominent people in the Fifth Column, like Jean Luchaire the publicist and his clever and charming actress-wife, Corinne.

Brinon did whatever Abetz asked of him. He helped in undermining the loyalty of Alsace-Lorraine. He was an agent of the Gestapo and unofficial liaison officer between Abetz and Bonnet, the Foreign Minister.

In Exile

After the recall of the French Ambassador from Berlin, "well-informed quarters" spread the rumour that M. de Brinon was to take his place. The rumour was started by de Brinon himself, partly from a vaulting ambition, partly in order, should the plans succeed, to make himself useful to his god Hitler. Imagination boggles at the thought of a creature of Brinon's stamp serving as France's "Official" representative in the Wilhelmstrasse. Possibly France's misfortunes might have overtaken her a year sooner than they did. In the end, however, Bonnet was afraid to make the appointment.

When Abetz was arrested in Paris and deported in June 1939, there were those who believed that it would also mark the end of Brinon's activities. But Bonnet still protected him. He continued

(Continued On Page 35)

Recounting their experiences during their 70 days in an open boat are Wilbert Widdicombe (right) and George Tapscott (centre) as they recover from their tremendous ordeal in a hospital at Nassau, capital of the Bahamas, where they landed. The British seamen were set adrift after their freighter, the "Anglo-Saxon," was sunk by an enemy raider in the Atlantic. Captain R. M. Millar (left), a Bahamas Admiralty Officer, is seen listening to their remarkable story.

In This Issue

	Pages.
His Excellency the Traitor	1
Two Tributes to James Joyce	2
"O'Ganga, Yamuna!"	3
Man's Lost Heritage	4
Bombay Still Leads	4
Nataraja, the Divine Dancer	5
Science, an Ally of Hitler	5
Evolution of National Language	6
Romance Yesterday and To-day	6
Flight from Nazi Hounds	7
Boulder Dam	8
Literary Page	9
"At Godhra" (Short Story)	10
Strange Story of Real People	10
Children's Page	33
Women's Page	34
Stamps	35
Puzzles	36

Two Tributes To James Joyce

HE WAS THE SUPREME ARTIST WHOSE SILENCE WAS BESPECTACLED BUT WHOSE HEART BEAT WITH MANKIND

By VILEM HAAS

EVERYONE knows that the poet Dance Aligheri lived in banishment in Ravenna during the last years of his life, and he died there and was buried there. When he used to walk through the streets of Ravenna, the people pressed nervously into the shadows of the houses, and whispered: "That is the man who has wandered through hell." His face had the look of one who has already seen hell in his lifetime, and people could not bear to look into this fearsome face which seemed to them to be seared by the flames of hell.

This story came into my mind the first time I saw a photograph of James Joyce. From behind the thick, glistening spectacles there gazed half-dead eyes that were almost blinded for this world, and his features were so marked by visions and mental sufferings that one could scarcely look at them without some fear. I kept that photograph carefully, but it was only seldom and with unwillingness that I took it out and looked at it. And once more did I feel that mysterious shudder, when I heard his voice on a gramophone record; it sounded like a voice from the other world, strangely sweet and seductive and yet awesome like the flute of death.—And now Joyce is dead and I have never seen him in reality, and I only preserve a few letters from him, which were not addressed to me at all, but only to a mutual friend.

Metaphysical Poet

Joyce was a metaphysical poet and in our time there have been two great metaphysical poets: the Irishman James Joyce and the Czechoslovak Franz Kafka. During their lifetime they already saw hell and made their wanderings through hell. Not the other worldly hell of Dante. But hell in this world, hell on earth, the hell of everyday life and its happenings, its labyrinths and awesome twilights, its tortures and lascivious desires.

Kafka had depicted this earthly hell of every-day life in his novels "The Castle" and "The Trial." And I have the same feeling in many passages of Joyce's books, especially on many pages of "A Portrait of the Artist as a young Man" and "Ulysses." Sometimes that whole world of Joyce's, those alleys and squares and hotels of Dublin where the plot of these books is laid, those average men and that musty everyday life suddenly seems to me like a transparency illuminated, through which one can gaze, and then behind the transparency, and in the very centre of this world, one sees the invisible flames of hell burning.

For Joyce was really a theologian and a mystic, and deep in his soul he believed in hell, and could therefore see the reflection of the infernal flames on earth and in the common light of day. Both of them, Kafka and Joyce, were mystics of this world, mystics of reality. We readers asked ourselves, wondering, why these poets so greatly fear the hell on earth and how it is they can see hell on earth. For we lived well in Europe and did not perceive the hell which was already menacing the world.

Beast Of Apocalypse

Blind Joyce saw it better than we who had our eyesight. In a vision he already saw the Beast of the Apocalypse, which then burst upon Europe and made a hell of Europe; he saw it, as St. John the Divine had seen it and described it in the "Apocalypse."

"And I stood upon the sand of the sea, and saw a beast rise up out of the sea, having seven heads and ten horns."

"And all the world wondered after the beast."

"And they worshipped the beast, saying, Who is like unto the beast? Who is able to make war with him? And there was given unto him a mouth speaking great things and blasphemies."

"And he opened his mouth in blasphemy against God, to blaspheme his name."

"And power was given him over all kindreds, and tongues, and nations. And all that dwell upon the earth shall worship him, whose names are not written in the book of life of the Lamb."

"And he doeth great wonders, so that he maketh fire come down from heaven on the earth in the sight of men, And deceiveth them that dwell on the earth by the means of those miracles."

".... and cause that as many as would not worship the image of the beast should be killed."

"And he causeth all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and bond, to receive a mark in their right hand, or in their foreheads."

His Real Home

I perceive something of the magnificence of the prophecy of John the Divine in all Joyce'e book But now the Beast of the Apocalypse has really come upon Europe, that "maketh fire come down from heaven", and whose mark the heathen receive in their right hand and in their foreheads—the Swastika—and wherever it comes, there men die, even without being killed. I have seen this great dying twice, when the beast with the seven heads appeared, once in Berlin in 1933 and once in Prague in 1939, when poets and thinkers and scholars died in their dozens and hundreds, even without being expressly tortured to death by the Gestapo, only because Hitler was there, as if stricken by the plague.

And now Joyce too has died, since the beast with the seven heads trampled on the city which had become his real home—and that was not Dublin and not Zurich, where he died, but it was Paris. He too, the Irish Catholic, died through the Beast of the Apocalypse, the anti-Christ, which is Hitler.

INDIA'S HOMAGE

By Raja Rao

Through the Siva—is might of life we stand and conch-breathe and pay homage to James Joyce. The gutters of the city carry the refuse of humanity on which a host of butterflies sit and sail, and outside, beyond the macadam and the autumn trees and the vast sky with the un-spiral towers is the air he breathed. There is music in the whooping winds he carried in his breast, and that has bathed us and dragged us into concentric being.

Joyce was a Parisian. That is, he was above all candescent and real, and could give peanuts to the pigeons in the Louvre courtyards. All the imagination and plethoric eventfulness of the artists behind the walls were performed within him, and he listened amazed to the music of Uday Shankar which seemed to him the only ripened knowledge of ultimates. His blindness was only his hypocracy for purer vision, for an evaluation of juster values for words more unwritable, for sentences more contradictory in geometry and in meaning. He was the poet of the negative, who by affirming the impossible created the fabulous. He was the supreme artist whose silence was bespectacled, but whose heart beat with mankind. He suffered for man, he suffered with the earthly exiles, and he died for them every morning—and in Zurich the other day—and wrote Sonatas for them that never will be published. Anti-Fascist he was for he knew the filthy from filth and a born fighter he would bear nothing that grimaced the iron-bar and the lethal chamber. Was he not an aristocrat?

Joyce once taught in a Berlitz School. That babble of languages was his possession and the minds of every nation were in his notebook. He posed as an ascetic only to hide his love of a grand diner 'chez le Pere Ferrari. Et un petit cafe' chez Francis, Place d'Alma. Merci garcon.'

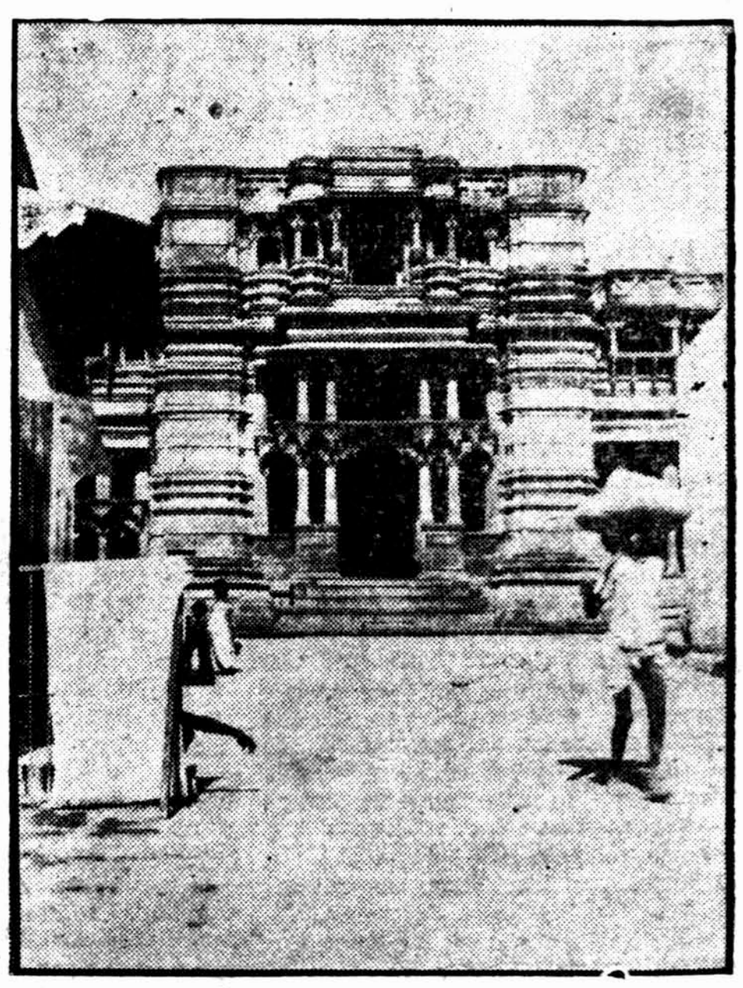
We in India can pay no better homage to him than to make him our own—for he was our own. He spoke in Himalayan rhythms and in epic continuities of myths that are at the root of mankind's pirimaeral story. The Ramayana and the Mahabharatha were but his racial ancestors,—he only chose a less ambiguous hero, not a king nor a god, but a man in his godlike ugliness, a man very near us, and who did not quite sell his auspicious wife for his virtue or kingdom—Joyce did not invent the whole man but the complete man. Joyce is our own for he wrote our history for you and for me, and told us that if dung is used for the plastering of our floors, the dung-god is once a year, crowned with marigolds. And at our next Spring festival we shall not forget him. That is our complete homage to you—James Joyce.

Your Child's COUGH
To prevent Child's cough and cold, wise mothers insist on keeping Glycodin Terp-Vasaka at home. Children like its taste. It cures colds, coughs, whooping cough, Bronchitis, etc.
Alembic
GLYCODIN
TERP-VASAKA
THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS Co LTD
BOMBAY BARODA MADRAS CALCUTTA
GLYCODIN TERP-VASAKA

"O, Ganga Yamuna"...

Immortal Story Of The Descent Of India's Most Sacred River From Himalayan Cradle

By P. V. Pathy



Brindaban—ancient temple.

" For the ashes of his fathers, for the temples of his gods . . . "

TO purify the ashes of his forefathers Bhagiratha performed the penance that restored their souls to Heaven. Sagara, the great monarch who succeeded in completing many a horse-sacrifice ('Ashvamedha'), and great grandfather of Bhagiratha, had sent his sons in search of the sacrificial horse that Indra had stolen and hidden in "Nagaloka", near the spot where Kapila was absorbed in meditation. Sagara's sons, finding the horse there, suspected the sage of the theft. The sage thus disturbed angrily looked at the Princes, a glance that reduced them to ashes.

Amsuman, the grandson of Sagara, also found the spot where Kapila lived; and awed by the heaps of ashes he worshipped Kapila. The sage was pleased with Amsuman and returned to him the horse with the words: "Your fathers lacked your wisdom, so they were turned to ashes; if you can obtain the water from Ganga that which is poured over the feet of Vishnu by Brahma, and retained by divine power in Heaven (Swargaloka) and purify these ashes, then the souls of your fathers will go to heaven".

Bhagirath's Penance

Sagara renounced the world. Amsuman, though he had brought back the horse, died in disappointment that he had failed to redeem his fathers. His son Dalipa, too, was unable to fulfil Kapila's command. Bhagiratha it was whom Destiny chose; for, so runs the legend, his prayers and penance were answered by Shiva. Ganga came in all her force but Shiva stemmed her flood with his plaited hair and as Gangadhara he gave Bhagiratha the Ganges that purified the ashes of his fathers—to Heaven, to the subterranean world, and to this earth Ganga flowed from that day. Even now the devotee that bathes in her waters chants the holy name "Bhagirathi" in his prayers.

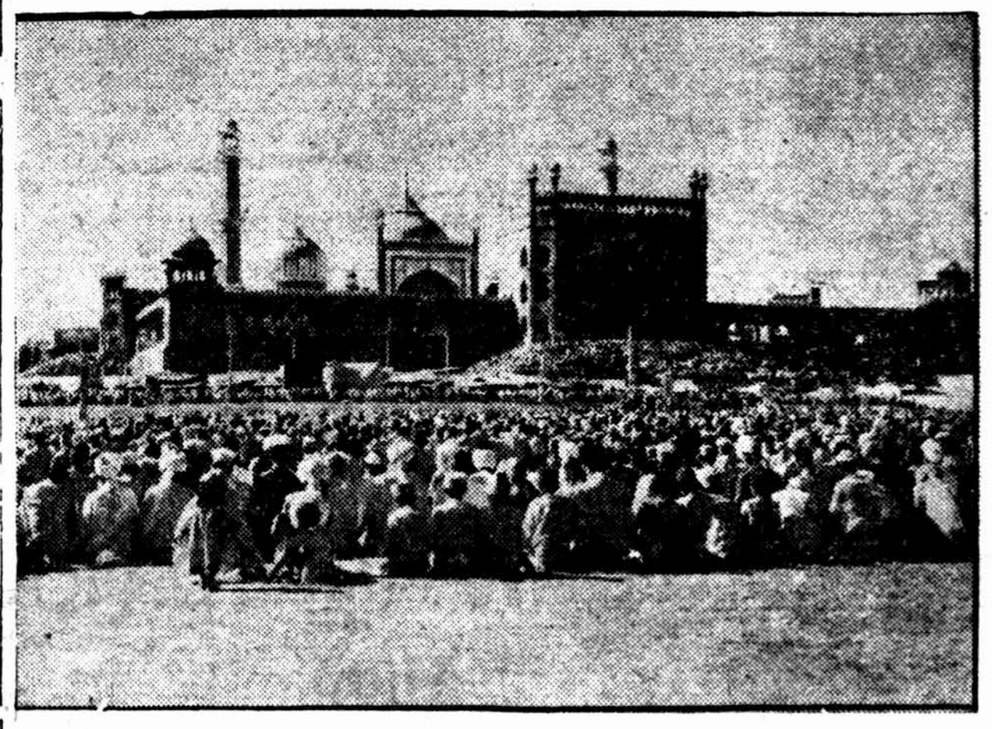
Rishikesh

From the snow-capped Himalayas that pierce the blue skies and the heavens above them, down the slopes of Badrinath, on past Rikhikesh, and thence to wash the ghats of holy Hardwar, the Ganges—sacred in Hindu lore and legend—flows unto this day.

Just about where the Ganges leaves the hills and comes into the plains, is Rishikesh (Rikhikesh). Baby monkeys in their mothers' wake race one another up the thick steel cables of the great suspension bridge that measures here the width of the Ganges. Local tradition avers that the heroes of the Ramayana passed through Hardwar and Rishikesh, and that in this very spot did sling a bridge. Was it of lianas or of rope? It was here, too, it is said, below the swing on the edge of the river that Rama's young brother made penance. An ancient grey stone temple still stands and bears his name. Near the place where Lakshman sat in meditation, on either side of the river, are cottages built especially for those of a contemplative nature who wish to spend their lives in the foothills of the Himalayas. Just below this Rishikesh the pale green transparent waters divide into channels that speed, powerfully melodious, between wooded islands only to meet again at Hardwar. The temple-crowned Silver Hill (Chandi Pahar) watches over the transformation of the Ganges from a mountain torrent into a powerful river—transformed, so to say, from tempestuous maiden-hood into matronly grace.

Hardwar

Hardwar since time immemorial has stood in this one spot, though its name has changed with the passing centuries. To the ancients it was known as Kapila, after a sage who lived here; much later Hiuen-Tsung transcribed what he heard as Mo-yu-lo, that one may trace back to Mayura or to Mayapura of contemporary times; and later still Mahommedan historians referred to it as Gangadwara, the Gate of Ganges. The origins of the present name are disputed. Some say it comes from Hara and others maintain that its origin is Hari. Abul-Fazl also refers to "Maya known as Haridwar", whilst Tom Coryat praises the peace of "Hara-dwara, the place of Shiva."



Juma Masjid, Delhi

Ancient and holy pilgrim resort, resting round the spot where Lord Vishnu left the imprint of his feet, Hardwar with its "Hari-ki-Pairi", the place of most especial reverence, and its temple of Gangadwara and its bathing ghats attract numberless pilgrims all the year round, and millions of them, once every twelve years, for its great Kumbh Mela.

Narrow streets, paved with flagstones, that turn at abrupt angles; bazaars made bright by piles of rich and varied fruit; booths that serve tasty food, or sell sweet-scented flowers; small shops that tempt pilgrim and traveller with their colourful baskets; bathing ghats on the banks of the Ganges crowded with tortoises, and fish from the size of a trout to that of a balloon that resist the imperious current and jostle one another to swallow anything that devotees throw to them; garlands, flowers, saffron and kum-kum, and massive logs that float down-stream from forest regions—all this is Hardwar. Hardwar of the pilgrim route to the Kumaun shrines in olden times, and the beginning of the last and hazardous lap in the pilgrimage to Badrinarayan, even to-day. Past this Hardwar, through the vast tracts of upper India, the Ganges continues to follow her appointed course to holy Prayag to meet her sister river, the sacred Yamuna—and Prayag is holy, for it is the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna.

Past Imperial Delhi

From the same Sivalik Hills that presage the mighty Himalayas comes the Jumna, the Ya-

(Continued on Page 37)

Where Ganga comes to the plains.

On the road to Gokul.

Bombay Still Leads . . .

FIRST HEALTH PATROL IN INDIA COMES INTO EXISTENCE

By A. PEREIRA

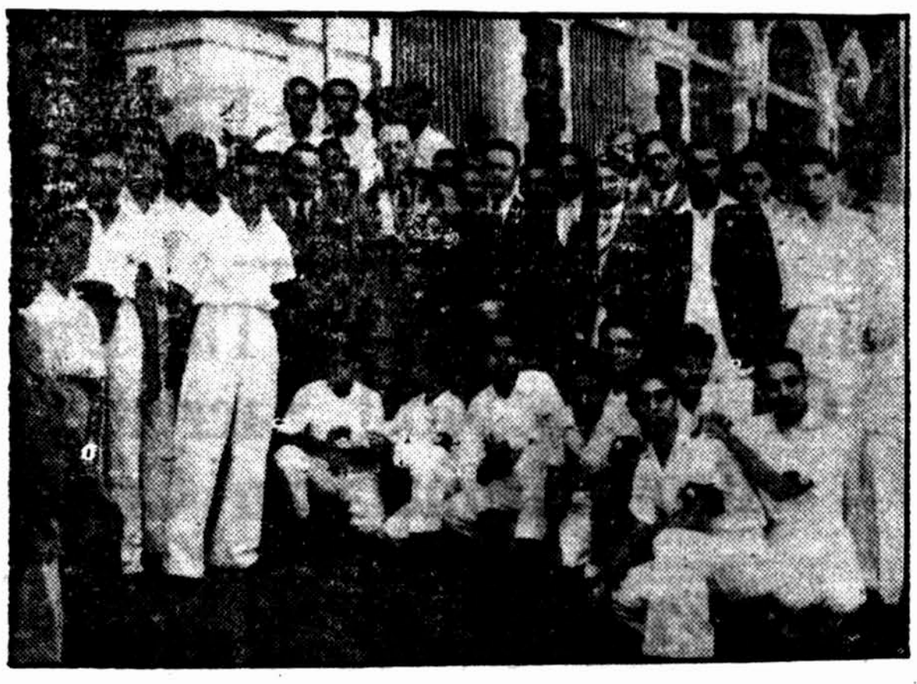
THE question has often been asked, "Whose duty is it to teach children safety and efficiency?" Some assert that it is the obligation of the parent and that such training should be done at home; others are equally firm in the assertion that it is the duty of the teaching profession to impart that knowledge in schools. This is no place to settle such a controversy. We can say this much, however, that of education has for its purpose the preparation of children for life. then the means that are being used at present to fulfil that purpose are totally unsuited and inadequate.

To put it briefly, educationists in India have failed to adapt the present school curriculum to the needs of our time. Subjects, which, ten or twenty years ago, may have been important are still allowed to crowd the curriculum in spite of their little or doubtful present value, while more vital and urgent information is being withheld from the children for lack of space in the school time-table. Education, today, still persists in dealing with the problems that faced the generation before us and miserably fails to equip the citizens of tomorrow for what awaits them.

A New Solution To The Problem

The Safety Squad Movement, which has spread its activities throughout the schools of this great country during the last three years, attempts with a fair promise of success to solve the problem. It bridges the gap between the type of education given in schools and the environment in which the child finds itself in actual life. The Safety Patrols, which have been inaugurated in the more progressive schools in the country, look after the safety of the student population; the activity itself trains the members of these Patrols for leadership and teaches them to shoulder responsibility at an early age, thus preparing them for good citizenship.

A few days ago, the Bharda New High School, Bombay, had the proud privilege of forming the first Health Patrol in India. People are inclined to believe that this activity is not of much importance, but they are mistaken. The Health Patrol, far from being satisfied with only looking after the cleanliness of the school children and premises, also takes upon itself the task of preventing waste. To-day, even this country is realising the value of scrap. This activity, besides having a monetary value also trains the children to look upon scrap not as rubbish but as material which can and should be put to profit. Incidentally, it prevents the collection of refuse and rubbish heaps which are usually a hot-bed for the breeding of pests and a frequent cause of fires.



Mr. A. S. Trollip, President of the Safety Squad Association of India with the Principals and Safety Cadets of the Bharda New High School, Bombay, after the inauguration ceremony of the first Health Patrol in India.

Safety Squads have been formed in Bombay City and Suburbs and also in far off cities like Baroda, Coonoor, Jodhpur and Akola. The activities are carried out through the various Patrols: the Road Patrol, the Bus Patrol, the Health Patrol, the Cycle Patrol and Resuscitation Teams. The Association has formulated a Safety Syllabus for use in the primary and secondary sections of schools. Notes for teachers on this syllabus are published in the official monthly magazine "Radiant Youth" which is supplied at the very low rate of one rupee per annum, post free to any address in India and Ceylon.

There is no need to emphasise the urgent need for education to adapt itself to suit the environment in which people live. Accidents statistics in this country speak for themselves. This aspect has been fully realised by the more progressive schools in India and especially in Bombay, and we feel sure that the time is fast approaching when safety education will take its rightful place in the school curriculum.

Now, more than ever, is the nation in need of such a movement which has for its aim the instilling of habits of health, caution, and courtesy and gives opportunities of self-help and self-reliance. For, it seems, as if the activities in furtherance of the war effort have eclipsed all other useful activities of normal times.

Man's Lost Heritage

Tagore Deplores Failure Of Humanity In The West To Preserve Worth Of Their Civilisation

During his last illness Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, whenever he had respite from accute physical discomfort would now and again give utterance to thoughts which had been pressing heavily on his mind. The vehemence and persistence with which some of the thoughts were expressed by him indicated how intensely he had felt them. In "Visvabharati News," Mr. Anil Kumar Chanda, Dr. Tagore's Secretary has given notes of the thoughts expressed by the Poet on these occasions.

Dr. Tagore said:—

"I am passing through a period of physical suffering. The doctors have forbidden me to think or to talk. All the same I cannot help it. The doctors do not know that along with physical agony I am conscious of another pain which they cannot control. The failure of humanity in the West to preserve the worth of their civilisation and the dignity of man which they had taken centuries to build up, weighs like a nightmare on my mind.

It seems clear to me that this failure is due to man's repudiation of moral values in the guidance of their national affairs and to their belief that every thing is determined by a physical chain of events which could be manipulated by man's cunning or might. The consequences of this belief are proving terrible to man. The first experiment in this diabolical faith was launched in Manchuria. What it has demonstrated is this: that though the poor and innocent people of China have suffered, those that were responsible for this suffering and for like suffering elsewhere, have all been drawn into this vortex. Those who built their power on moral cynicism are themselves proving its victims. The nemesis is daily growing more ruthless.

Even that great and proud power which had no compunction in trampling on our rights, is now reduced to the tragic state of having to defend its own elementary right of existence against foreign menace. Despite our humiliation at its hands, it is not a sight which we can contemplate with ease. Rather we should take a lesson from its fate and beware of moral irresponsibility in the direction of our own national affairs.

We are in the habit of calling Chengiz Khan's hordes barbarians, but not even the terrible Mongols were guilty of such gross betrayal of Humanity as the so-called civilised nations of to-day are perpetrating before our very eyes. But in the very act of this condemnation one is arrested by one's sympathy for their sufferings. For their own peoples are paying the price of these wrongs.

ORDEAL OF CHINA

My utmost sympathy goes out to the brave and innocent people of China who have suffered most and deserved least of this suffering. They have been the victims of a violence they never perpetrated on others, they have been dragged down into the pit of destruction which they did nothing to dig. I hope they will survive the wrong and will once more be enabled to build up a great civilisation.

In the midst of this insane orgy of violence and destruction, I shall continue to hold fast to my faith in the final recovery of man's lost heritage of moral worth. Man is great. We who stand by him have the privilege of sharing disaster and defeat, but never the ignominy of betrayed world, there are individuals I know that even in this demented world, here are individuals scattered all over who believe with me."

NATARAJA---
The Divine Dancer

By L. N. GUBIL

SIVA is one of the Hindu Trinitl. He has been represented in many poses, but nothing is so striking as that of his dance at Chidambaram. He is hence called Nataraja, "Dancing Lord."

Though there are other places where Shiva has manifested himself in this dance pose, Chidambaram holds the first place in respect of it. What Srirangam is to the Vaishnavite, Chidambaram is to the Shaivite. In fact, "Koil" or Temple stands for Chidambaram to the latter. It is a place hoary with sacred traditions. Apart from other considerations it is the place where the great Harijan saint, Nandanar, attained beatitude. It is the place where Sri Manickavasagar defeated the Jains in a great debate and established the greatness of Shaivism. It is the place from where Chekkilar got his inspiration to write the beautiful poem "Peria Purana", which tells in lovely liquid style the life of the sixty-three Shaivite saints. So, no wonder that Hindus all over India revere this sacred place, the guardian of which is Sri Nataraja himself. Whatever meaning the Dance may have for the myriads of the faithful, the critics of art of modern days, both eastern and western, ascribe to it a special significance. The dance itself came to happen thus:—

Shiva, in order to teach the haughty hermits of the Dharuka forest a lesson, appeared before them in a half-naked form. The hermits in their frenzy set upon him a deer, a tiger, a serpent, a ball of fire and finally a dozen named Myulaka. How could the Lord be injured by these? He made them all his own. The tiger was deprived of its ferocity and its skin was worn on his body as a garment. The deer and the ball of fire he bore on his hands. The serpent was put on his body as an ornament and lastly Myulaka was kept down under his feet. The poor hermits realised their folly and became penitent.

Dance of Nataraja

The Sacred Dance

Having achieved his purpose, Shiva began his dance. Two famous sages, (Patanjali and Vyagapada, were immersed in eternal bliss at the grand sight of this dance and they are said to be ever present by the side of Shiva, enjoying the same.

Scholars say that the dance has a symbolical meaning. The drum in Nataraja's hand is the symbol of sound without which the Universe cannot exist. The deer represents fickleness of mind. The tiger stands for the ego of man and the demon under his feet is Maya or illusion of life. So Shiva shows to the world as a writer has beautifully said, that Maya or illusion should be put down, the deer like mind should be kept under control and the ego in man should be destroyed and that man should rise to the regions of Eternal Bliss and enjoy the dance which is the aim of his life.

The image of Shiva in the dancing pose, which is kept at the holy Mandap at Chidambaram, is taken out only twice a year in the months of July and December for the "Darshan" of the devotees. Lakhs of people collect at the shrine during the festival. Modern amenities have been provided for the benefit of the pilgrims. The town has a municipality which looks to the convenience of the people. Recently the Annamalai University, so munificently endowed by the Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar, is established on the opposite side of the town. The temple is a monumental work of art. The temple is said to represent the body of man and the "Sabha", the sanctum sanctorum of Shiva, is said to be the heart of it. Apart from religious considerations, the place is worth a visit by one and all, whatever their religious belief may be. A Hindu poet has sung that the life of a man who has not visited even once in his lifetime Chidambaram is in vain.

"Sweet Dreams"—by Mr. R. S. Sawardekar

(An Exhibit from the Rejected Picture Exhibition.)

Science, An Ally Of Hitler?

Germany's Chemical Industry Is Vulnerable Source Of Her Substitute Materials

The German chemical industry is the core of the scientific part of the German war machine. Until the last few months it was not attacked directly, and the damage since done to it is difficult to assess accurately. But it seems certain that a multitude of factories, utilising the most complicated scientific processes and organised to work together down to the minutest detail, is particularly susceptible to dislocation. A less highly organised industry such as the British, which can draw on a wider range of the best raw materials and partly processed goods from abroad, is less easily dislocated. Such an industry also makes lesser demands on technical skill, writes the Scientific Correspondent of "Menchester Guardian."

Fewer Science Students

The German chemical industry is an exceptionally effective instrument so long as its refined organisation and highly skilled staffs are not interfered with, but it is possible that its efficiency may decline catastrophically after the internal organisation of the laboratories and shops inside the factories has been upset and communications between the factories in different parts of the country have been cut. The army of chemists, many of whom are engaged in severe mental work, will be exposed to nervous strain, and it seems probable that the higher the grade of work the more it will suffer.

The American Chemical Society's journals have published a review (by William A. Hamor, of the Mellon Institute, Pittsburg) of the condition of the German chemical industry in the period before it was directly attacked, and they have also published a number of observations on German chemical developments by American Consults in Germany.

In 1939 the German chemical industry employed 582,000 persons, including 12,000 professional chemists. The percentage of students leaving secondary schools who wished to study technology had risen from 13 in 1935 to 25 in 1939, so the supply of chemists was increasing. But in the first term of 1940, according to an American Consular report, only four out of Germany's twenty-two universities were open, which suggests that the number of science students must have been reduced and that Germany's policy in this matter was contrary to the British and less farsighted.

Synthetic Petrol

The output of carbide and cyanamide increased from 275,000 tons in 1929 to more than 1,000,000 tons in 1939. Twenty per cent of this output was consumed by the organic chemical industry, especially in the manufacture of synthetic plastics. Acetylene, which is raw material of buna, the German synthetic rubber, is easily obtained from carbide. Germany's annual need of rubber is 100,000 tons. One quarter of this is provided by buna. But it is planned to increased the output of buna to 60,000 tons by the end of 1940. Buna costs three marks per kilogram, and methods of reusing the material of worn-out buna motor-tyres have been devised.

Germany's output of synthetic petrol in 1939 is said to have been 2,500,000 tons, and Hamor reports the opinion that she will not be handicapped by lack of aviation fuels, as she should be able to manufacture fuel of the appropriate quality from Rumanian and Russian petroleum. Some authorities think, however, that the shortage of liquid fuels will be desperate if the war lasts three years. Alcohol is no longer added to petrol in the Northern provinces, but lead tetraethyl is. Bromine is required in the manufacture of lead tetraethyl, and a new method of deriving it from the potash deposits has been worked out. A new bromine antiseptic has been introduced to replace iodine.

It is well known that small quantities of castor oil greatly increase the oiliness or lubricating power of lubricating oils, especialy in aircraft engines. The Germans claim to have found a satisfactory substitute for castor oil by treating petroleum lubricating oil with electric discharges.

Wool From Wood

A model research plant at Dendendorf has worked on both the production and use of wool substitute made from wood. This material is the mainstay of the German clothing industry, though

(Continued On Page 3)

Evolution Of National Language

Contribution Of Films

(By Ram L. Gogtay)

A BATTLE royal has long been going on as to what should be the Lingua Franca of India and it is unfortunate that in this matter also individual attitudes should have been coloured by political leanings. Engaged in an entertainment art-industry, the present work not concerned with the political ethics of the problem but is interested in seeing it solved as the acceptance of a national language would ease some of the language, literary and economic problem that beset production of our films have necessarily to appeal to the largest number possible. It would be useful, therefore, to approach the problem from the point of view of serving the best interests of our industry.

Urdu v. Hindustani

One of the earliest authorities to make a pronouncement on the subject was the Controller of Broadcasting who declared that the language most useful from the point of view of progressive public opinion, which was in favour of a simplification of linguistic diversities and helping towards the evolution of a common language, was undoubtedly English which was understood in every part of India and that the language next most widely in use was Hindustani which was said to incorporate both Urdu and Hindi and avoided many practical difficulties. As a business arrangement the conclusions of the Controller are admirable, which one dare say, would have been reached by any one who had necessarily to exist on public favour. But other authorities do not seem to be so accommodating, probably because they had no commercial enterprise to woo. The Hon. Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, the Premier of the Punjab in a declaration in the Punjab Assembly voiced his personal opinion that Urdu must be the national language of India, since the Hindus called it Hindi and the Congress politicians called it Hindustani. If Sir Sikander is not particular about the name, would it not be better to call it Hindustani and please both Hindus and Mahomedans after the practical sagacity of the Controller of Broadcasting? The Hon.' Mr. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, is essentially in agreement with the Premier of the Punjab. The Government of Bombay, and the United Provinces are committed to the language of expediency, since they have created the Board of Education in Hindustani and the Hindustani Academy which are either maintained or aided out of Government funds. So is Mr. B. G. Kher, the former Premier of Bombay. Mr. Feridun Mulla, who has only recently written a brochure on this subject, suggests that both Urdu and Hindi with their scripts should be taught compulsorily, at least from the secondary stage onwards, and that English be taught as an additional compulsory language in high school and secondary stages. One is not aware of Mr. Mulla's qualifications to make this somewhat impracticable suggestion, but the fact that his brochure has been printed and published in Hyderabad-Deccan may indicate the way of the wind. Mr. Kodanda Rao, the reviewer of the brochure in the "Hindu" makes the most practicable suggestion that languages should be recognised as just instruments for the conveyance of thought and that the only relevant criteria in selecting languages for propagation should be their maximum utility, efficiency and convenience.

Claims Of Hindi

From this point of view of practicability, which is also the point of view actuating the Controller of Broadcasting in selecting Hindustani, the use of Hindi in the majority of Indian films is perfectly justified, the more so because the diversity of opinions voiced politically or otherwise displays an agreement in the main that there is no difference between Urdu and Hindi. Two such recent opinions would suffice. Sir Sultan Ahmed, a former Commerce Member of the Government of India, in deploring the unfortunate attacks on Urdu as the language of the Mussalmans and making propaganda for an artificial Hindustani language, has pointed out in the convocation address he recently delivered at the Aligarh Muslim University that Urdu has been the mother tongue of the Hindus and Muslims for centuries; that its very name and history of growth showed that the language was the result of the contact of the Hindus and Mussalmans in India; that the Mussalmans stuffed into the original language a number of Persian and Arabic words which were absolutely unnecessary with the result that, while the Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and he spoke Urdu, the Urdu used by some of the modern papers was such that it could not be understood either by him or by Sir Tej Bahadur. This utterance, which is as much a defence of Hindi as it is of Urdu is practically what has been said by Mr. Amarnath Kak, the Deputy President of the Kashmir State Legislative Assembly in defence of Hindi while pleading it, on account of its hereditary virtues, as the national language of India from the presidential chair at the Punjab Provincial Hindi Literary Conference. Mr. Kak observed further that Hindi was written and spoken by Hindus and Muslims alike in Delhi, Bihar, Rajputana, the C. P. and U. P. and in many districts where the language spoken was practically spoken Hindi that in Northern India one form or another of Hindi was spoken by all people eccept the Maulavies; that with their knowledge of Sanskrit, even the natives of South India could well follow Hindi though Mr. Kak did not mention that the Congress Ministry in Madras, apart from the policy in Bombay and U. P., had made Hindi and not Hindustani a compulsory language taught in primary schools, that when Urdu first came to be used it was but another name for and, having nothing different from Hindi; and that in essence the present conflict was only that of the script, with which however the film industry using as it does the spoken word, is not presently concerned. These conclusions are apparently supported by the Controller of Broadcasting, who, though using Hindustani in all the radio stations of India for the largest number of programmes, has found it necessary to evolve a new lexicon of easier Hindustani which he might well turn out to be more Hindi than Urdu.

Contribution Of Films

The film industry is vitally concerned in this question since agreement on the 'Lingua Franca' would save the expenditure on purely provincial language films which are rarely if ever as successful as those in Hindi which have a market larger than that open to provincial films. Since it is estimated that a minimum of 1,42,000 persons see Hindi films per day, the very substantial contribution which Indian films are making to the problem of a National language can be estimated though this contribution has not been acknowledged let alone recognized by those who are battling in the matter. The industry has, therefore, good reasons to be proud of this the greatest practical contribution to the question hitherto and may well hope that perhaps these

(Continued on Page 36)

Romance Yesterday And To-day

Modern Gals, Whose Lovers Say, "Scram!" Are Not So Complaisant As Elaine, "The Lily Maid Of Astolat"

Last night I re-read the romance of Elaine, "The lily maid of Astolat."
Very sad....especially that portion where
Elaine dies of her unrequited love for Lancelot
And "pall'd in blackest samite
Covered with cloth of gold and clad in white
With her bright hair streaming down."
She is drawn (by her own orders)
To the palace doorway of Arthur's faithless queen
And Lancelot's special dispensation, Guinevere,
So that they may be properly remorseful.
The modern maid is not nearly so complaisant,
More often than not she buys a six-shooter
When her lover begins to cool
And warms him up..by blazing away at his heart.
Like the two recent shootings somewhere
Out where the west begins.

Modern Methods

Love being woman's specialty, she not only invests it with glamour,
But will murder for it with surprising calm.
The lately committed homicides are tame, however,
Compared to that perpetrated by Ruth Snyder (remember?)
Who garroted her intellectual husband with picture wire
And completed him with a sashweight.
She fell in love with a corsetiere, right after he took her measure.
God only knows why, except that
Women in love are nit-wits.

Nicknamed Gay Tommy in less unhappy days,
Ruth died in the chair, clasping a large yellow crucifix
While six powerfully lighted globes
Illuminated the death chamber with eerie shadows.
In the early part of this century lived another woman
Who murdered for love, one Grace Lusk.
She was a scintillating school teacher of 39
(Full of the wisdom of Sigmund Freud, who was just beginning
To etch his name in sixteen-point type on the annals of psychology)
Nevertheless, she fell in love with a veterinarian who eventually tried
To give her the horse laugh.
For after several rendezvous in various cities
Doc Roberts decided enough was enough..and tanked he'd go home.
But Grace beat him to it and shot Mrs. R. with a 25-caliber revolver.
The scintillating s. t. was sentenced to nineteen years in prison at hard labor,
With solitary confinement each year upon the anniversary of the murder.
A very unglamorous end for a lady who knew all the answers.

....

R. K.

ANNUAL DIRECTIONS FOR 1941

with Moon Table Guide and International Predictions will help you to save losses and check failures. YOUR READING gives Monthly and WEEKLY directions with exact favourable dates on

YOUR
PROFESSION
FINANCE
HEALTH
HOME
LOVE, LUCK
MARRIAGE
FRIENDS
TRAVELS, Etc.

Price Rs. 3|- by M. O. Postage extra if by V. P. Send your Date of Birth.

Prof. SEKHAR,
The Great Mesmerist & Zamindar,
ELLORE

Flight From Nazi Hounds

FAMOUS GERMAN NOVELIST WHO WAS REFUGEE IN FRANCE DESCRIBES NIGHT-MARE JOURNEY FROM INTERNMENT CAMP TO SHORES OF ATLANTIC

Lion Feuchtwanger facing camera behind the barbed wire in the concentration camp. This hitherto unpublished picture was smuggled out of France by Mr. Feuchtwanger.

IN the middle of May, 1940, the German, Austrian and Czech political refugees were interned again. We were taken back to the same camp in which I had been put at the beginning of the war—the huge, abandoned brickyard of Les Milles, at Aix in Provence.

A high wall shut us off from the soft curves of the Provencal hills. Barbed wire ran along the top of the wall; barbed wire separated the central factory building from the white, dusty yards with their few barn-like structures. Looking across the yards through the factory gates into the interior of the central building was like peering into a black cave. It was almost entirely dark, and in the gloom there was a constant pushing, shoving and tumbling. All around stood the humped, broken ovens which had once been used to bake the bricks. Perhaps because of the association of the word oven with warmth, the prisoners would crawl into these cold ovens in winter and lie there, vainly hoping to keep warm.

Even the upper rooms in the factory building were dark. The tiny windows were mostly boarded up; what glass remained had been painted blue-black as an air-raid precaution, so that no light would shine through at night. Above and below, bricks were piled everywhere. Wooden platforms for the bricks ran along the low walls, darkening and narrowing the dark, narrow rooms even more. Sometimes as the sunshine leaked sparsely through the painted, boarded windows, it cast weird light on the yellow straw, the red bricks, and on the packed, ragged prisoners.

There were close to three thousand of us huddled in there. We had fled to France to escape Nazi persecution. Many of us had been active politically against Hitlerism; some of us had known the inside of Nazi concentration camps; fifty-two of us had been sentenced to death by German courts. There were also some former members of the French Legion among us, mostly old men. They had fought for France. Now they sat here, proudly jingling their medals, or fretfully stamping on the ground with bits of wood which served them for the legs they had lost for France.

We Lay As In Coffins

We slept on straw. Each of us had the right to a width of eighty-seven centimenters (about eighteen inches), which isn't much. We built tables and chairs out of the rotten and brittle bricks which kept breaking under our weight. Some prisoners built brick walls around their straw beds and lay in them as in coffins.

The air was full of the brick dust. Our teeth gritted on it. The dust was in our lungs, our skin, our clothing. Outside, in the yards, the sun and dust gave us sore eyes. To keep ourselves clean was impossible. We walked around in dusty rags.

Food was mainly soup with a little greasy meat tasting of saltpeter. We ate it in the gloomy interior of the factory. Packed close together on the bricks, we gulped the dusty, greasy soup. Next morning our thin coffee would taste of it, for we ate everything out of the one aluminium utensil, which was hard to keep clean as there was a shortage of water.

Water we literally counted, drop by drop. The dust made us so thirsty that we promptly drank what we could get, even water intended for washing. Water-closets were scarce, too. There were seven in all for about three thousand people, which meant that every day there was a struggle to get a drop of water and to be able to relieve ourselves. By five-thirty each morning most of us were already waiting at the gates. The moment they were flung open, there would be a wild rush to reach the latrines or the water taps. It was a pathetic sight to see the old men running and gasping to be first in the long lines at the latrines or the water taps. We were allowed twenty minutes to get some water from the slowly-running taps before they were turned off. In this time all of us had to get enough for the entire day and a little for washing. All day long the lines of men stood outside the latrines. Quarrels broke. Some sold their places in the lines to others.

Endless Quarrels

There were many beautiful examples of comradeship and solidarity, but there were also bitter quarrels all day long. So many people packed so closely together tended to provoke irritations.

High walls, barbed wire and armed guards cut us off from the outside world. We were forced upon each other. We had no private life. There was nothing to do. The officials did not seem to know what to do with us. We dug trenches and filled them up again. We suffered most of all from sheer boredom. Newspapers were forbidden, but an occasional one was smuggled in. Anyone who owned a two-cent newspaper could lend it out fifty times at two cents for two minutes, and make a dollar. But most of the time we just stood around. We couldn't read. Inside it was too dark; the yards were too noisy and too dusty. And so we gossiped endlessly, we quarreled and made up again. We all knew each other's personal affairs, we all sympathized with each other, and were all irritated with each other and also with ourselves.

There were some barbers among us. They worked with a thimbleful of water and a fragment of soap. Just to have something to do, many of the prisoners would go two and three times a day to a barber. When someone was being shaved we always stood around in groups, and watched him. Often the bricks on which he sat would break, but the endless gossip, the boredom and the rumour-mongering went on and on.

In the middle of June the soldiers who guarded us, and who were always friendly, told us that Hitler's troops had opened a powerful offensive. They were driving toward the South. If Hitler got us, we were lost—and here we were, helpless prisoners in our brickyard. Each day the Nazi offensive drove nearer, nearer. Already the Nazis had taken Dijon, then Lyon. Still we sat there helpless in our camp behind the high, red walls and the barbed wire. Was the

(Continued On Page 38)

LOST SOULS' LIMITED

Lion Feuchtwanger has been an exile from his native Germany ever since Hitler came to power in 1933. As author of Power, The Ugly Duchess, Josephus, and other powerful works, Feuchtwanger is known throughout the world as one of the greatest living novelists and opponent of Fascism. In September, 1939, Feuchtwanger's immense public was shocked to learn that he had been imprisoned by the pro-Nazi French Government as a "Nazi suspect." World-wide protests secured his release; but in May, 1940, Feuchtwanger was again imprisoned in a French concentration camp. This time he faced certain death at the hands of the conquering German Nazis.

After a series of terrible experiences, he finally escaped and, assisted by representatives of the League of American Writers, managed to reach Lisbon and board a ship for America. We are indebted to "Friday", the well-known New York journal, for Feuchtwanger's own record of the horror which the anti-Fascist refugees were forced to endure, published on this page.

"Some of us could not stand the strain. When we climbed off our straw ... — the body of Walter Hosenclever...".

"I will never forget that voice ... ... repeating, 'O God, O God of my Fathers. O God of my Fathers!' ".

BOULDER DAM

The Highest Dam In The World:

A MARVEL OF MODERN ENGINEERING

By INDRAKANT PATEL

BEFORE Man ever practiced the science of building dams for harnessing the water resources of Nature in the service of humanity, untold millions of gallons of useful water quietly slipped along the mighty rivers of the world, more or less unchallenged and unutilised. The monstrous rivers like the Colorado of America, the Dnieper of Russia, the Tirso of Sardinia, the Crocodile of Africa, and the Indus of India, continued to endanger the very existence of Life in their surrounding regions, until each of these was successfully reined by huge projects like the Boulder Dam across the Colorado, the great Dnieper Dam across the Dnieper, the Dam of Santa Chiara d'Ula across the Tirso, the Harteebeestpoort Dam across the Crocodile and the famous Lloyd Barrage across the Indus—as a result of which these deadly giants not only ceased to be the enemies of Mankind concerned, but on the contrary they at once became its best friends.

The Harteebeestpoort Dam in the vicinity of Pretoria, conserves Crocodile's water which occupies an area of six and a half square miles, when filled to its capacity, for the irrigation of over 30,000 acres of fertile land. The Dam of Santa Chiara d'Ula, besides having created the largest artificial lake in Europe—Lago Omodeo which is 13.5 miles long and 3 miles wide—also produces 20,000 kilowatts of electricity for supplying it to the whole of Sardinia. The Wilson Dam built across the Tenessee River by the Tenessee Valley Authority is expected to add 3,000,000 h.p. to the industrial resources of the Seven States, whereas the Sennar Dam, which is one of the greatest barrages in the world, provides water for the irrigation of vast corn and cotton fields in the province of Gezira (Sudan). It is one and three quarters of a mile in length and 86 ft. in height.

The Lloyd Barrage

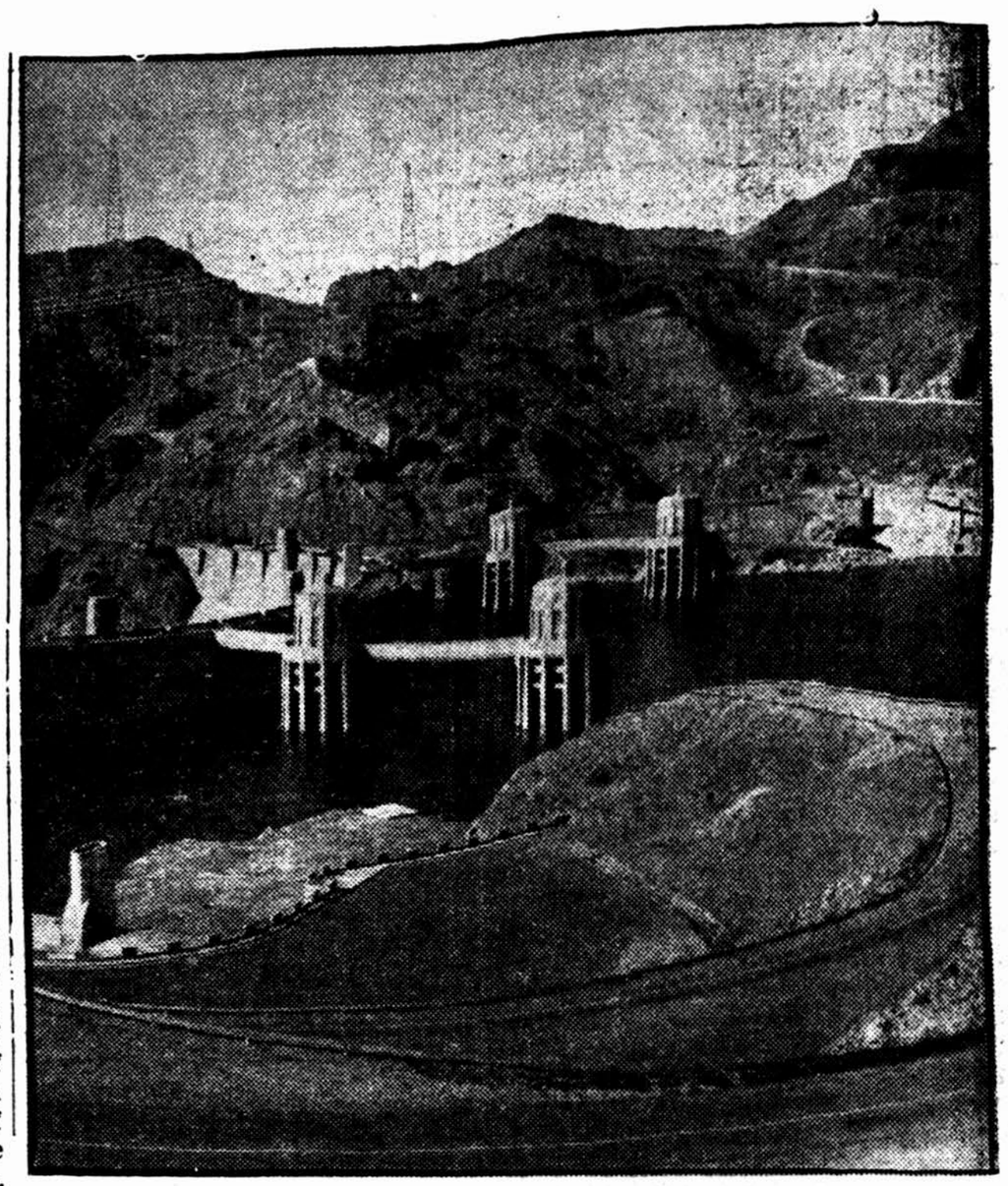
The huge province of Sind, which has been gifted with Nature's vast (tremendous) water resource, the great river Indus—and which certainly is also one of the most fertile lands in this country, continued to be a desert where life and vegetation were in scanty, until in 1923, the Government of Sind started the Lloyd Barrage Project, which now is the largest irrigation system in the World. The Lloyd Barrage (also called the Lloyd's Dam or the Sukkur Barrage) which once used to be the largest and the longest in the world, stands nearly a mile long, near Sukkur, across the mighty Indus and traps its useful waters for irrigating 15,000,000 acres of fertile land which, before the construction of the Barrage, was just a barren piece of desert land. The Dam was opened in January 1932 and since then thousands of people—mostly farmers—have already migrated to Sind to break the land and find the agricultural wealth below nine inches of soil. Four canals on one side and three on the other, totalling 400 miles in length, distribute the Dam's water to the land under irrigation.

And The Boulder Dam

The civilization of a nation much depends upon the agricultural wealth of the country. Like the huge waste lands of Sind, here also there was the land and there was the water, but in order to exploit the wealth under the fertile soil of the vast deserts of southern California, some sort of project to bring harmony between the two outstanding essentials of Agriculture—the land and the water—was absolutely inevitable. Boulder Project had to be born.

The Colorado River, which came to the knowledge of man as early as four hundred years ago, had ever since been the stormiest and most dangerous river in America. Almost all its course from the Rocky Mountains to the Gulf of California, it flows through wild canyons which lead the man's imagination into wilderness. The countless acute curves, and the innumerable small drops (falls) in its unending flow contributed considerably towards rendering it useless even as a marine highway. The deadly river flows, storming gallantly deep down into the valleys, the grandeur of which has challenged for centuries, the skill and courage of even the most expert Navigators of all times. Besides, the river has been bridged at a very few number of places, and the very thought of constructing more bridges at more convenient points along its course, had been killing the nerves of the most learned engineers equipped with up-to-date scientific means and methods of modern construction—with the result that the river could not be crossed at more than a very few number of inconvenient points, each far away from one another. This also made the construction of Inter-State Highways very very difficult, if not impossible.

The need for water in the thirsty deserts of Southern California did prompt the man to turn to this unfriendly flow and haunt for a means to harness its useful waters in the service of his fellow men, but except Boulder Dam, every other effort of man, in the past, not only failed but ruined the farmers whose sordid greed for water for irrigating their thirsty land, had turned them calculating upon the Colorado for their aquatic needs. For, the river, at one time, would swell like a monster during the melting of snows on the mountain tops and flood the farms dependent on it whereas, at other times, it would evaporate to its last drops during the scorching summers and leave its dependent land thirsty and dry like sand in a frying pan.



General view of Boulder Dam

(Photo by Mr. I. C. Patel)

The Achievements

The achievements of Boulder Dam have really been enormous. Only the generation of 1,835,000 horsepower of electric energy, which it has made possible by the pressure of the accumulated water above the Dam, will repay its total cost and will probably make a surplus profit in 50 years.

Fifteen large and two small generators are installed in the Power House at Boulder Dam for generating this huge quantity of electricity—the smaller generators being larger than any other generators in the world to-day.

The fertile soil of the south western deserts is now irrigated successfully without any fear of floods or draughts and to-day rich farms and wealthy ranches blossom in full swing, where the land was dry, bare and thought entirely useless for any sort of cultivation, before the construction of a huge marvel like Boulder Dam, was ever imagined to be possible.

The construction of Inter-State Highways, which was almost impossible before the inception of this great concrete wall across the Colorado, has now been made possible and the Dam, as it stands, forms a link in magnificent Inter-State Highway which runs over the crest of the Dam, joining the state of Nevada on one side and the State of Arizona on the other.

Boulder Dam now supplies water for domestic use to 13 cities in the vicinity of Los Angeles, West of Colorado, through the Metropolitan Water Districts Aqueduct.

A lovely lake has been created by the blocking of the river—the Lake Mead, which has lately been one of the most important recreational areas of the South West. It is a very magnificent lake, stocked with fish of many kinds. Boating on this lake among the gorgeously coloured wild canyon is really refreshing. The lake being on one of the major migration fly ways, offers a very attractive sight for waterfoul in a vast expanse, where none existed before. The loveliness of this scenic resort has been attracting no less than half a million people a year.

A Civilizing Factor

Boulder Dam has tamed the wild Colorado and regulated its flow to a great extent. Navigation on the Colorado, which meant an undoubted disaster before the building of the great Dam, has now been reduced not only to a possibility but to a sure success, at least for a few hundred miles above and below the Dam. The mighty concrete wall breaks the fury of the Colorado and saves the useful water for irrigating the needy soil in the neighbouring regions. It settles, the muddy waters of the stormy river, which are crystal clear when they leave the Dam. While electricity is a bye-product of the dam, it still remains a fact that it contributes tremendously towards furthering the civilisation of man.

Whereas the Lloyd Barrage of India is the largest of its kind in the world, the Boulder Dam of America is the highest dam on earth to-day. It is 7,264 ft. high and has a total concrete content of 3,250,000 cubic yards.

Boulder Dam is indeed a glorious tribute to American Engineering. It is really a marvel of modern Science. It is a part of civilisation in itself. Belonging to a country, which solely exists on its agricultural wealth, I, for one, do feel like bowing my head to the engineers who dreamt these big dreams and carried them successfully to the glorious realisations like the Lloyd's Barrage and the Boulder Dam we see to-day.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

NEW ORDER

PLEA FOR A NEW WORLD ORDER. By "Narayana Kausika", (N. G. V. Aiyar, Nemmara, (Cochin), (S. India.) Pp. 147. Price Re. 1-4. (The New Evolution of Man Series-Book VI). In the present welter of warring nations, the author pleads for a scientific approach to a new order. Here are some of the views of the author expressed in the book. Political leaders, pre-occupied with material problems and the securing of power in a violent manner, are not the proper persons to make a scientific approach to "Peace with Justice," on earth. India is the fittest field to start the new experiment of accomplishing a higher life, with the weapons of truth and non-violence, provided the intelligentsia and the youth, who are yet lukeworm and critical, take to the cause with enthusiasm and self-sacrifice. Non-violence (or Love), knowledge and service are the methods of the higher life and have to be effectively infused into the framework of society in the mass level. Sectarianism and communalism have no place in them. The Indian masses have an essential unity of economic and cultural life. A sound, and dynamic organisation of the forces of non-violence and truth, is the present vital need of India. A conviction about the principle of non-violence, a quantum of self-sacrificing work under the well-known thirteen-point constructive, cultural, economic and social programme of Gandhiji, and obedience to the voice of command from the new leadership—these, are the three fundamental duties to be expected of the masses. Faith, self-sacrifice and discipline are to be the foundation of the new organisation of millions of members (from among the masses in general) to be called the new socialism league. In its vanguard shall be the new leadership, of 100,000 members, recruited largely from rural India, which in its turn shall include a smaller governing body of 200 to 500 members called the Order of Truth. The principle underlying the classification, is social, economic, political and cultural (modern Varnashrama). The author shows how in a six months' planning and programme, the organisation of non-violence can be implemented.

The author next proceeds to study Gandhian Economics and to give hints on Universal religion. Concerning the former, he pleads for equal distribution and trusteeship of wealth, a wise and dynamic synthesis of Gandhism and socialism. Capitalism should be stopped from exploiting science and industrialism. Instead of the slogan "Politics must be divorced from religion," the author would have politics wedded to "true religion", viz., the universal true religion of scientific knowledge, and love, and service of humanity. The author pleads for a dynamic reorganisation of Congress on those principles.

The author has acute observations to make and constructive suggestions to offer regarding current social, economic, political and religious problems affecting India and other Countries.

The book under review is an earnest courageous and thoughtful contribution on a difficult but fascinating and vitally important subject. The book deserves to be widely read and pondered over.

N. H. P.

MODERN INDIAN BANKING

MODERN BANKING IN INDIA By Prof. S. K. Muranjan M.A., B.Sc. (Lond.) New Book Company, Bombay.

This is a book of outstanding merit. Its chief characteristic lies in the analytical, critical and constructive study of the Indian banking system which it embodies. Different branches and aspects of that system are examined with learned thoroughness and the problems which its working presents, are discussed in a manner calculated to prove helpful to interested men of affairs. The book will thus serve a double purpose. It will give to the student of the subject of Indian banking a real insight into the principles underlying the working of modern banks in this country and it will at the same time, provide food for thought and stimulus for action to the practical banker and also to all those who have the direction and control of banking policy and practice in their hands

The method Prof. Muranjan has adopted in dealing with his subject is commendable. He has tried to show how the different sections of the structure of Indian banking fit into one another and how each one of them functions. In doing so, he analyses the working of each component part and discusses the economic significance of its main operations and dispositions. The joint stock banks, the Imperial Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India have all been treated in this manner. This enables one to understand how far the methods of working of these institutions are calculated to serve effectively the purposes which the different banking operations are supposed to have in view. The chapter on the structure of interest rates explains the causes that determine different types of the rates of interest in different places and circumstances. The detailed examination of the balance sheets of banks carried out in the chapter on the structure of assets and liabilities is thought-provoking and suggestive. Those responsible for determining the borrowing and lending policies of banks will find some useful hints in this chapter. The detailed account of the position of the leading Indian banks given in a separate chapter, will be read with special interest. The author has, in all these chapters, illustrated his description and argument with appropriate statistics. He has, further, instituted suggestive comparisons in important particulars, with the working of banks in Europe and America. As may be expected, the chapters on banking failures and banking reform, show the defects from which our joint stock banks have suffered and indicate the lines along which improvement may be secured. The role of the Reserve Bank of India as the central banking authority is discussed in a carefully-written chapter and the long term capital market is similarly dealt with In connection with the latter we have a good account of the working of the stock exchange and the bullion exchange. It will thus be seen that the book under review covers extensive ground and embodies an intensive study of the system of Indian credit and currency. The author deserves to be complimented for having produced such a good and useful volume, particularly at a time when important problems relating to credit and banking in India are under discussion and demand satisfactory solution.

V. G. K.

OUR PANCHAYATS

GRAMA PANCHAYATANO KAYADO: The Village Panchayat Act translated into Gujarati; with a preface and explanatory notes by Mr. Narahari D. Parikh, Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad. Price, As. 4.

A precious little work, this, indispensable to those who have to conduct the Panchayatas of our villages.

The Bombay Government attempted back in 1920 to start Panchayats in our Province by passing the Village Panchayat Act. The Act has undergone changes from time to time, and by now every village with a population of two thousand or more must compulsorily have its Panchayat. The institution of the village Panchayat itself is very old, and through all the political, economic and social upheavals it has stood the ravages of time till to-day.

In a learned essay written as a preface to this booklet, Mr. Parikh traces the origins and evolution of the institution; describes the causes that led to its decomposition, and finally shows the ways and means not only to revive it, but also to improve upon it.

The present Act gives the villagers very limited powers for the administration of the village, it being constituted by alien authorities, and having all sorts of rules, regulations, sub-sections, sanctions and the whole red-tapism in its trail. Nevertheless, as Mr. Parikh shows, the villagers can, and should, work it out to their advantage.

The booklet deserves to be a valuable guide book for the village workers, for whom it is primarily intended.

R. M.

INDIA AND THE WAR

Economic Resources Board Publication

Statutory and other notices issued by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India regarding matters relating to the trade and commerce of British India in connection with the war from June 1 to August 31, 1940, have been published in a single volume by the Economic Resources Board.

The publication, which is fourth of a series, covers statutory and other notices concerning customs, imports and exports; finance; trading with the enemy and the control of enemy property; the Department of Supply, the War Supply Board, National Service (Technical Personnel), War Risks (Goods) Insurance, etc.; the control of prices; the control of tea; rubber, etc.; and the control of house rents, boarding houses, etc.

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

"Suspense" By Joseph Conrad

(COPYRIGHT, DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.)

The French have a saying, "The more life is different, the more it is the same thing." After laying down Conrad's unfinished novel "Suspense" I was amazed at the similarity between Europe to-day and Europe as presented in Conrad's story: Napoleon was captive on the island of Elba and all of Europe was tense with fear.

Our hero is a young English nobleman. Bored with the security, the stifled thinking and the severity of his father's beautiful and protected home, he is traveling abroad. He had served as a volunteer against Napoleon, but when warfare ceased he resigned, "I like to fight but I detest soldiering," he explained to his father. Sir Charles Latham understood what Cosmo Latham meant by that.

Cosmo Latham, so named by his Italian born mother whose only act of self assertion was this unusual name for her son, found that Italy held great charm for him, so to Genoa he went, taking Spire, his valet, Cosmo travelled with the enthusiastic eyes of youth, but Spire now old in years and service, travelled with memories of another trip to Italy which had resulted in Sir Charles' marriage. Spire wondered what would result for young Cosmo from this trip.

Sitting in the Tower of Genoa, overlooking the sea, Cosmo thought over his life; he was to call to-morrow on the Countess de Montevesso, whom he remembered vaguely as little Adele, daughter of the Marquis and Marquise D'Armand, exiles from their beloved France. Cosmo knew little of all this—perhaps it was just as well, for the beautiful Adele was love child of the Marquise D'Armand and Sir Charles Latham, thus half sister to Cosmo.

Cosmo did know that political events called the Marquis to London and later to France. But peace was short lived with the returned nobility, for there arose in France a man called Napoleon. Things then became more difficult until the D'Armand family feared starvation.

Yet the Marquis and his wife received with ill favour the offer of marriage for little Adele from one General de Montevesso, a man twice her age. But they underestimated Adele's spirit of self sacrifice; she did the unheard of and sought a private interview with her suitor, telling him that she could never love him, but if he would provide generously for her parents, she would be his loyal wife.

Suppressing his fury at her aristocratic insolence, the General accepted her terms.

Cosmo knew nothing of this, but he did know that Sir Charles had ground his teeth in rage upon reading the Marquis' letter telling of Adele's marriage. Sir Charles called the General 'Upstart" which name embodied all that was anathema to the nobleman. At the time of her marriage, the girl was not sixteen.

After sending his card which received prompt reception, Cosmo

(Continued On Page 39)

OUR SHORT STORY

By JOY

At Godhra

"OW"! I said as my head came into sudden and undesirable contact with the hard sides of a compartment in the Frontier Mail. No boy took any notice whatsoever. So I repeated a little louder: "Ow!"

"Why are you shouting child?" My uncle asked irritably from the berth below.

"Banged my head."

"Why?"

Just like that—'why?', as if I'd done it on purpose! It was all very well for him to ask: 'why!' He did not have to sleep on a narrow, dusty, hot, upper berth.

My little cousin who was sleeping on the other upper berth, sat up, and said: "What's the matter? Why did we stop suddenly?"

"Station," replied my uncle sleepily.

"What's the time?"

"Quarter to five. Now go to sleep."

"What station?" from my irrepressible cousin.

"Dodhra. Now go to sleep" my uncle ordered.

"Is this station important?" asked my cousin, in the hope that somebody would say 'yes', and he could get out and wander on the platform.

No reply from either of the lower berths. Their occupants were snoring (or pretending to snore). So I took pity on my little cousin, and out of the depths of abysmal ignorance, I pronounced: "Of course not, Silly! Who ever heard of Godhra being important! Anybody but a perfect donkey like you would know that ....." I was interrupted by my cousin's pillow being thrown straight at my nose. In ordinary circumstances, I would have retaliated, for a pillow-fight with a lively young boy is one of the major pleasures of life. But I was sleepy, so I put the pillow under my head, and emulating my uncle and aunt, I snored loudly, and ignored my cousin's: "Hey. you thief! Give me back my pillow."

When I awoke next, it was quarter to eight. I stretched my limbs lazily, and asked: "Where are we?"

"At Godhra."

"But, Good Gracious! uncle, we were at Godhra at quarter to five."

"Well, we are still there. When do you want your breakfast?"

"But, uncle, why are we waiting here so long?"

"The lines are not yet cleared. Don't you know about yesterday's accident? We'll be moving in a few minutes."

That, as it turned out, was an optimistic view. We waited at Godhra for eight hours. They were not all pleasant hours. It was very hot and very dusty. The war news was bad, definitely bad. The train was filled with the friends and relations of people who had been in the previous day's Frontier Mail. There was a Brahmin woman with noble features, a beautiful skin, and two sweet children. In her clear grey eyes, I saw dawning heart-break. She had not heard from her husband. She was going to Jakod to find out whether he was a victim of the terrible accident. Oh! What a sad world!

I was strolling on the platform. Just ahead of me were two middle-aged, little-educated, gaudily-dressed Eurasian women. They were grumbling about the delay. That was quite natural, everybody was grumbling. I myself was fretting and fuming. But the kind of grumbling they did annoyed me.

Said one: "This delay is awful, isn't it?

The other grunted: "Well, what can you expect with a lot of Indians running about?"

"Oh; My dear, and they want Swaraj!"

They both went off into peals of laughter, as if it were a great joke. To prevent myself from shaking those women, and giving them a big, hard piece of my mind, I went into our compartment.

Many people were gathered there; and my aunt was relating an anecdote about her eldest daughter—"When we were living in Lahore, some Congresswalas were our neighbours. Once Dina went to their place with a Union Jack. All the children—there were seven of them—shouted at her to drop the flag. She wouldn't do it. We had told her that it stood for great things. It was our flag, never to be put down. So she stuck to it. All seven of them rushed at her, pulled her hair, her clothes, and they all fought like wild cats; but she gave them more than she got, and she wouldn't let go, just wouldn't! Can you imagine seven of them, and she all by herself! Of course, her position was in her favour, yet seven!" She looked round the gathered audience, expecting admiration. And she got what she expected.

"Shabash!"

"Brave girl!"

"Good girl!"

"It's all due to your training."

And other such remarks were circulated. Everybody was all admiration. Everybody except myself. Only I saw the tragedy of it. A young and high-spirited girl's loyalty and bravery directed into wrong channels. I knew Dina. She was intelligent and plucky. But she was sent to an Anglo-Indian school, (which called itself an English school) and was learning to become snobbish. Slowly but surely, she was being taught to thinks that all things English are brave and fine, and all things Indian are rotten (except the Taj-Mahal and Kashmiri scenery).

I went out again and asked the guard when the train would start.

"Couldn't tell you, madam. Perhaps in five minutes, perhaps another hour."

"Good heavens! An hour! I'm absolutely fed up of Godhra! A hot, dusty, God-forsaken old place!" What silly things we do say sometimes without knowing what we are talking about!

After an early lunch, I strolled on the platform in the burning sun though my aunt shouted at me that I would get as black as a Sidhi, and no man would marry me!

My thoughts, as I walked, were not very pleasant ones. I was thinking what a nuisance the Sun was! I was thinking of all the nasty things with which the world is filled—nasty things like Hitler and accidents, suffering and snobbishness, false ideals and muddled thinking. Oh Lord! What a sad world! What a mad world!

"You seem to enjoy walking. I hope solitude is not absolutely essential for your enjoyment, for I'd like to walk with you. May I?"

I had never seen him before. I don't remember what answer I gave. But we did walk together, and in five minutes we were talking like old friends. He was a young doctor very keen on his work. He was not at all handsome or striking. He was not smartly dressed. He was not rich. He did not say brilliant things. Yet I fell in love with him, there on the dusty platform. As I walked and talked with him, the world was transformed into something beautiful. I no longer looked at the dusty platform. I looked up at the sky which was a glory of blue and gold. I thought of wonderful things like Mahatma Gandhi, and little children happily romping on the platform, and of keen young doctors who, quietly fight against pain and suffering!

The most important thing in my life happened at Godhra, and I had stupidly called it an unimportant station!

STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

JAMES ORD—THE MYSTERIOUS JUDGE

(By Vincent Towne)

Justice Ord

"IF YOU had your rights in England, James, you would be somebody very great. It would make you miserable to know more. God forgive those who have wronged you, lad."

No greater satisfaction than this would James Ord ever give to his nephew and namesake, the riddle of whose identity gnawed at his soul during four score years and more.

About the time when our seat of government was being moved to the banks of the Potomac, this man and boy had come from Europe to seek their fortune in the new Federal City.

James, the elder, became a master mechanic at the Washington Navy Yard, where he was known as Captain Ord. He related startling tales of his adventures under foreign skies and detailed many choice bits of gossip concerning the royal families of Europe.

The boy, James Ord, was entered at Georgetown College. A plentiful supply of money, out of all proportion to his Uncle James wages and apparent means, was regularly appropriated for his education and maintenance.

Throughout his college days the youth was given to spells of melancholy brooding over the uncertainty of his identity. Not until he faced death did Captain Ord relax his determination to keep the secret, but before he could more than gasp—"James, lad, I've something important to tell you. Your father was—"the deathbed rattle prevented further articulation.

"To my beloved nephew, James Ord," the old man's property was devised in a will still on file at Washington. But funds far greater than the possible yield of this meagre estate continued to support the lonely boy. He weighed heavily upon the conscience of some powerful personage, who, from across the sea, continued to watch him, fear him. Who was it?

Even before leaving college, young Ord determined to dedicate his life to a search for his antecedents. This quest resulted in some startling revelations. The record of Captain Ord was carefully investigated, and it was discovered that he had never held officer's rank. While but a humble sailor in the British Navy, he had been discharged, in 1779.

Seven years later he had enjoyed a sudden change of fortune. Through some influence at the British court, he had been given a fat berth at Balboa as Dockyard Inspector, under the commission of the King of Spain. James further discovered that his own birth had occurred in England immediately prior to his uncle's departure for Spain.

That his mysterious patron across the water continued to fear him was further evidenced to James during the War of 1812, when, through clever importuni-

(Continued On Page 39)

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS:

ART ON HORIZON

TAX—A TRIBUTE TO ART!—WANTED BEAUTY, NOT ARTISTS—HIDDEN SOURCE OF REVENUE—OPPOSE TAX, DEMAND AMENITIES—SCULPTURE THEN AND NOW—FREE ART-MOVEMENT—REORGANISATION OF ENGINEERING EDUCATION—READY RESPONSE TO VESTED INTERESTS—ART AND ACADEMIC EDUCATION.

By D. G. VYAS

Even though the era of the "more inspiring conception of civic life" in the words of the City Engineer uttered by him in July 1939 at the Y.M.C.A. Proctor Road Branch, has not yet dawned in the "celestial city of Bombay", the unexpected appearance of art on the horizon of the Municipal Corporation is, no longer, a matter of surmise or speculation.

Pound Of Flesh

Art has been summoned by the Corporation, not to be favoured with the belated order of its just recognition as an integral part of civic life, but to bring its meagre resources within the purview of the Profession Tax that the Corporation proposes to levy. It has to sacrifice a pound of its flesh for nothing to gain in return.

The civic administration is conducted on stereotyped lines and within the sphere of certain elementary amenities like sanitation, hygiene, etc., which, as pointed out by the City Engineer in his lecture in July 1939, are not substitutes for aesthetic appearance. It has not yet envisaged the problem of cultural and artistic amenities which involve extra financial burden. Why should the expenditure, then, exceed the revenue? Instead of supplying a satisfactory explanation for the unbalanced financial position, the Corporation has been persistently clamouring for an increase in the revenue.

Toll—A Tribute

There should be no opposition to a proposal for reasonable taxation. But, at the same time, the rate-payers should not waive their right to ascertain, from the civic authorities, the feasibility of adjusting the debit side by reducing the existing scale of expenditure. The artists will be fully justified in protesting against the toll on their heads, because art—the pet aversion of the Corporation—is to be victimised for a cause whose benefits do not accrue to itself.

The aesthetic tension of some Corporators, which is usually at the zero degree, suddenly shoots up from the presidential chairs graced by them in art-functions and explodes into pedantic and platitudinous references to art. On the floor of the Corporation-hall the tide of their art-emotions, however, abruptly ebbs—leaving art to expect no tribute from them except its wholesale exclusion from the municipal agenda. There is no wonder, therefore, that "Bombay" and "Beauty" should be poles apart.

Beauty, Not Art

Those, who vociferously raise the slogan of "beautifying the city" are utterly incapable of comprehending the magnitude and magnificence of civic art, but quite capable of dominating the civic "congregation." People, who can contribute to the aesthetic efficiency of the city and the artists who are the creators of beauty are, on the other hand, unable to enter the portals of the Municipal buildings unless they hold the passport of a popular political party.

The consequences of the exclusion of art from the Municipal agenda are too obvious to need any emphasis. The first and the foremost amenity which springs from the imagination of some "beauty-loving" city fathers, when they happen to sight a potential beauty-spot or a spacious traffic-island, is a "place for public convenience", of which the underground monument in the heart of the locality of Bori Bunder is a glaring illustration.

Hidden Source

The beauty-spell-abound but art-apathetic Corporation is not yet able to visualise a hidden source of revenue which the exploitation of art for its true values and enormous potentialities can unveil. Art is a productive energy. In a city like Bombay with its ideal natural setting and scenery it will find a congenial home if allowed a free and respectful entry. It will enliven and ennoble civic life and will expand the scope of the Municipal revenue.

Chaupati—the favourite haunt of thousands—which yields nothing to the Municipality but heaps of litter, can be developed into an asset by constructing, thereon, a pier jutting into the sea and offering recreations like music, boating, etc. Tulsi and Vihar lakes can, likewise, yield some interest if transformed into beauty-spots. Swimming pools and boating-clubs on the shores surrounding the city are, among others, the avenues worthy of exploration for additional income.

Lucrative Investments

Municipal theatres, concert-halls, museums and art-galleries are recognised as paying investments. But the Municipal Corporation does not hesitate to consign, to its frigidaire, the proposal for an amenity like a municipal theatre which it adopted on 8-12-1938 and does not care to investigate whether it is frozen to death by this time or not.

Cultural and artistic amenities are, as a rule, lucrative investments, which can exact ungrudging payment, from the ratepayers, of a type of tax which does not demand the sanction either of the Corporation or the Government. The proposal for a tax on arts, among other professions, is an effort to make amends for unproductive and unredeemable, investments in the construction of inartistic structures like the underground 'monument' near Bori Bunder and gives an extremely poor account of the artistic sense of the Corporation.

Not Justified

The profession, which is neglected the most in India and especially in Bombay, is art. The Corporation has open spaces and parks, on its agenda, but has it ever requisitioned the services of mural artists for decorating municipal buildings or of sculptors for civic decorations, or sculptures, in conspicuous places, symbolically suggestive of non-violence, emancipation, independence, service or communal unity? It will be the last institution of its kind to concede, to the musicians, actors and dancers, the facilities they need for the practice of their arts.

The Corporation is not, in the least, justified in exacting any tax from the impecunious class of artists whose claims it has never entertained. The artists and their patrons ought to mobilise their forces and agitate for the exemption of arts from the operation of the Profession Tax and should not rest satisfied until they have secured definite and irrevocable guarantees from the Corporation for the provision of the artistic amenities calculated to promote aesthetic appreciation in the citizens and to extend to the artists, the facilities they badly need.

"MATHIAS"

(By Miss Angela Trindade)

Interesting Address

While addressing the women students of the Wilson College recently on the subject of sculpture, Mrs. Doris Gerrard pointed out the fundamental difference between the motives which governed the execution of sculptures in the ancient and modern times. Ancient sculptures are superb in conception and expression because their creators were unrestricted by the exhibition-limitations. No art can attain a high level of its development if it is governed by purely utilitarian or spectacular motives.

Mrs. Gerrard's advocacy for a compromise between "beauty" and "utility" ought to appeal to the modern architects, who are uncompromising in their attitude and unrelenting in their persecution of the indigenous traditions, which have bequeathed to modern India some of the world-renowned sculptural and architectural masterpieces whose parallels the modern architects will never be able to produce.

Free Art-Movement

Mr. V. R. Rao should be congratulated on having organised, single-handed and at personal sacrifice, the Rejected Pictures Exhibition this year. He indicated, in his speech, the unhealthy influences that the award-system exerts on the growth of art and stressed the need of a free art-movement. The Artists' Club, whose formation was announced by him and which aims at encouraging art, unfettered by the fascination for awards and by the fear of the jury's verdict, deserves patronage by the art-world.

Bias For Art

Among the new subjects, whose introduction in the engineering curriculum was advocated by Mr. N. V. Modak, the City Engineer,

(Continued on page 23)

A WEEK OF WAR

Zero Hour For Japan

By

N. G. JOG

FEBRUARY, 14.

Are we nearing zero hour in the Pacific? Will the conflagration spread from the West to the East and envelop the whole world in its flames? Will the war come to India's door-step as it were?

Those questions are not new They are being asked since the war began in September 1939 and they gained an added import from the time Japan signed the Tripartite Pact. The issue is being discussed in an academical fashion for many months now

But during the last week it assumed a certain pressing urgency, a sinister and intimate significance as the shadows of Hitler's spring offensive began to lengthen over Europe. The jig-saw puzzle of the Nazi campaign is, piece by piece, falling into shape with the occupation of Rumania, the penetration of Bulgaria, the establishment of an air base in Sicily and the furious Nazi pressure on Petain.

Will Japan, too, take the plunge and open her own offensive? Will the birth-pangs of the Nazi New Order in the West synchronize with those of the Nipponese New Order in the East? In other words, is there any secret understanding between the Axis partners to stake everything in a gigantic gamble during the next month or two?

Cutting the Losses

The issue, as I said, is facing the world for a good many months. So long the consensus of informed opinion was in favour of dismissing the periodical strident war-cries from Tokyo as bluff, bluster, braggadocio or bullying. Anything but the real stuff. The Land of the Rising Sun, the cognoscenti said, is approaching its sun-set. Japan, we were informed by American tourists, has fallen into the bottomless pit of China and cannot extricate herself. She has no oil, no iron, no rubber—and not even the guts to fight the democracies. If she attempts that, she will be virtually committing hara-kiri.

That was a comforting thought and seemingly justified by the events of the last year. There is no denying the fact that the Chinese "incident" has so far proved a disastrous flop and that the drain on Japan's man-power and material resources caused by five years of fighting has been extremely severe. Recent events show that she would be mighty glad to come to some understanding with Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek even at the cost of some face.

All this may be true. But it may be equally true that she has yet got plenty of kick left in her. She may be really anxious to close the Chinese incident but only by way of cutting her losses before playing for high stakes. The speeches of Mr. Matsuoka, the Foreign Minister, and Baron Konoye, the Premier, during the last few months show as if the Japanese Government is at a diplomatic dead-end. But, on the other hand, this alternate hot-and-cold blowing may be deliberately devised so as to check the reactions of her potential enemies.

Formidable War Machine

It is computed that Japan has so far suffered a million casualties in Japan. This may be an exaggeration; but even if we reduce this figure by half it certainly represents a grievous loss to the Army—grievous but not crippling. And as a matter of fact the front-rank crack regiments of the Army are yet mostly intact, as they were drafted for service not in China but on the Soviet-Japanese border. The loss of half or even a million out of five million, which is the number of Japan's trained reserves, may damage but not put out of action the Japanese war machine.

And what of the Air Force and the Navy? The former is virtually intact while the latter is practically unscratched. Japan, like Britain, is first and foremost a sea-power. Her navy ranks third in the world, with 9 battleships, 14 heavy and 24 light cruisers, 112 destroyers, 60 submarines and 6 aircraft carriers. These figures are two-year old. There must have been considerable additions lately as her construction programme is kept a closely guarded secret.

Japan, therefore, yet remains a first-class power with a formidable war machine and a complacent view of her position is dangerous. The world refused to take even Hitler seriously and dismissed his speeches and writings as the ravings of a megalomaniac. But the Fuehrer refused to be killed by ridicule and gradually grew from a Jack-in-the-Box into a Frankenstein—the terror of Europe.

Confirmed Fascists

It may be a good pastime to cut jokes at and draw cartoons of the Japanese Jingoes. But we must never forget that they are a dangerous gentry, that they are at bay at present and, therefore, capable of any mad-cap adventure. The world, unfortunately, does not know half so much of Japanese Fascism as it does of the German or Italian variety.

The reason is not that Fascism is comparatively new in Japan but that Japan has never come out of the feudal stage, which, after all, is the mediaeval term for modern Fascism. The only change is that the bold, bad knights of old have now changed themselves into cold and calculating capitalists. The Samurai clan, which have ruled Japan throughout history, rule her still from behind the facade of a pseudo-democracy.

Men like Matsuoka are confirmed and outspoken Fascists and they rule the roost politically, economically and militarily. They will stop short of nothing to hold the power they possess. An adventure abroad is proverbially the best way of stifling the discontent at home and even if all the tales about the grave unrest among the Japanese masses are true, they are likely to make out a case more for than against a major war in the eyes of Konoye, Matsuoka and Co.

Clearing The Decks

That such a view has much to commend it, is evident from many recent events and statements. The various diplomatic and strategic moves of Japan seem to be designed with a definite objective in view: to clear as much of her present entanglements as possible and to clear the decks for decisive action—whatever it may be and against whomsoever it may be aimed.

The role of arbiter which she is playing at present between Thailand and Indo-China is a most brilliant diplomatic victory and it may well be utilised to gain a strategic stranglehold not only over those two countries but over Dutch East Indies and Malaya. Thailand is practically a stooge of Japan while Tokyo has now more 'de facto' control over the French Colony than Vichy.

Then there is the occupation of Hainan which is being rapidly converted as a supply base for operations. This island, as a glance at the map will show, threatens not only Hongkong and the Phillipines but even distant Singapore. The troops evacuated from China are being disembarked at Hainan, which is also being fortified as a naval and aerial stronghold. Zero hour is apparently timed to strike after the preparations at Hainan are complete.

Mr. Matsuoka may make frequent self-contradictory statements to throw dust into the eyes of the world but a method can be detected in all his madness. His statement before the Diet on February 2, for example, has been aptly called by Mr. Wickham Steed to be not merely a diplomatic manoeuvre but likely to prove as important as any military operation. Mr. Steed proceeds to say:

"Japan knows quite well that all she has gained in China and all her hopes of domination in Eastern Asia and the Pacific, would be endangered by the defeat of Axis Powers in Europe. In that event the policy of aggression, which began in September 1931, would lead her to irretrievable disaster. So quite logically and seriously, I think Matsuoka has now declared that Japan will stake her fate on the triumph of the aggressive policies which the Axis represents."

Opportune Moment

This view coming from such a high authority ought to be pondered over by all these who airily dismiss Japan's "bluster." Those quarters similarly poohpoohed Italy's joining the war and it is really regrettable that they refuse to profit by past experience. Japan's economic position and public morale may be as bad as they say it is, but they are certainly not worse than that of Italy in June, 1940. Such considerations do not count with Fascist leaders like Mussolini or Matsuoka.

I do not want to commit myself to the prophecy that Japan's zero hour is imminent. Even now a set of circumstances may arise which may compel her to postpone if not altogether withdraw from the proposed synchronised spring movement. What are those circumstances? As regards Britain, Japan is not only ready but positively spoiling for a showdown. No time can be more favourable to measure swords with John Bull who is already fighting with his back to the wall against the Axis in the West and is thus presumably not in a position to spare much strength for his engagement in the East.

Next comes the United States That will be surely a tough proposition for Japan and Tokyo will have to think thrice before throwing the gauntlet to Washington. But the Japanese Government and statesmen are again and again pleading that they have no quarrel with America—for the present! They will go to any length to buy the neutrality of the United States and presumably they entertain the belief that they can pull that deal.

Adroit Move

True, the United States Administration has lately adopted a firm policy towards Japan and the imposition of certain trade sanctions proves that President Roosevelt is likely to stand no nonsense from Nippon. But will America actively join the war if, suppose, Japan scrupulously avoids any hostile entanglement towards the former and confines her offensive only against Britain?

If, that is to say, the onus of proclaiming a state of war between the two countries is adroitly thrown upon Washington, will Roosevelt dare to deliver the ultimatum and can he in that case carry the country with him? American opinion may no longer be isolationist in the old sense but it is still definitely anti-war it is obvious again that the burden of the war in the Pacific will fall mainly upon America. Leasing and lending will not be enough; the United States will have to do the actual fighting on land sea and air. Will she do it?

Obvious Corollary

The wily politicians in Tokyo must be asking themselves this very question. And if they can provide themselves with a sufficiently reassuring answer, they may be trusted to launch their anti-British offensive without any strategic qualms. There is another consideration, however. Needless to add that is the Soviet. And such a terror have the Fascist leaders of Japan for the Communist rulers of Russia that were but the latter to show their disapprobation of the Pacific Blitz in some emphatic manner, the former will surely call it a day!

But Stalin is inscrutable. Stalin is incomprehensible. Stalin likes to be wooed..... And the Japanese are doing it for all they are worth. If the modern Czar of Moscow can maintain his neutrality between Germany and Britain, he can as well do it between Japan and America. Tokyo aided and abetted by Berlin is desperately trying since long for a rapprochement with Moscow. If it succeeds into forging a Soviet-Japanese Pact, war in the East is as obvious a corollary thereof as the European war was of the German-Soviet Pact of August 1939.

"BOYHOOD DAYS" OF TAGORE

In the issue of "Sunday Chronicle" of 12th January, 1941, we reproduced with acknowledgment to the "Visvabharati Quarterly" extracts from the autobiographical notes of Rabindranath Tagore, originally written in Bengali and translated into English. The "Visvabharati" has reserved all rights about the publication of the autobiographical notes and we extremely regret the reproduction in the "Sunday Chronicle" of the extracts from that Quarterly.

Britain's Warning To Bulgaria

Will Break Diplomatic Relations

No Toleration Of Passage Of Nazi Troops Through Country

Hitler's Talks With Yugoslavia's Premier: Clarification Of Attitude

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The British Minister in Sofia is reported to have stated that if Germany marched into Bulgaria, Britain would have to break diplomatic relations with Bulgaria and take whatever measures the situation required.—Reuter.

ONLY A COURTESY VISIT?

BELGRADE, Feb. 15.

The importance of the visit of the Yugoslav Prime Minister, M. Tsvetkovitch and Foreign Minister, M. Markovitch, to Hitler is minimised in diplomatic and independent circles here, where the opinion is expressed that the visit is of little more than courtesy significance. The temper of the army and the civil population is thought to be such as to render major capitulation impossible.

Secrecy surrounding the visit, it is believed, is inspired by the authorities' consciousness that intense resentment would have been caused, if the fact had been generally known that the heads of Government had gone to Germany. Diplomatic circles consider that three points are likely to have been discussed in the talks with the German Fuehrer.

The first is the old demand for passage of troops down the Morva Valley towards Salonika.

CLARIFICATION OF ATTITUDE.

The second point mentioned as a likely subject of discussion was clarification of Yugoslavia's attitude in the event of the passage of German troops through Bulgaria. Diplomatic circles here point out that the answer would depend on the direction which the Germans intended to take. Moreover the realisation that German occupation of Salonika would render Yugoslavia incapable of further independent resistance is considered to be the main fact guiding responsible Government and military quarters.

Thirdly, it is believed probable that the adherence of Yugoslavia to the Three-Power Pact by the side of Hungary has been requested.

Diplomatic circles here believe that if Yugoslavia were to accede to such a request, it would be disliked by the whole population of the country.—Reuter

NO MAJOR CAPITULATION BY YUGOSLAVIA?

Nazi Sop Of Territorial "Compensation"

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Hitler would not appear to have made great progress in his talks with the Yugoslav statesmen at Berchtesgaden, yesterday, judging from the bald communique issued after the meeting, Reuter's diplomatic correspondent learns. There is no reason to assume that anything like a major capitulation by Yugoslavia is likely. Indeed the stubborn and valiant spirit of the Yugoslavs who are injured to wars would seem to preclude such a course even if the Yugoslav statesmen showed signs of weakening, of which there is no evidence. Berlin reports confirm the belief that immediate concrete results are not to be expected.

TERRITORIAL "COMPENSATION"

Curious sidelight on the meeting is inspired by the German suggestion that the Yugoslavs might be offered territorial compensation as a reward for showing complaisance to Nazi policy. It is recalled that those whom the Germans desire to exploit for their own end are quite likely to have dubious compensations dangled before them. For example, Colonel Beck, Poland's luckless Foreign Minister, was deceived by Herr Hitler's offer of Slovakian territory and acquiesced in the carving up of Czechoslovakia, but the new territory thus acquired was wrested by German arms from Poland in less than a year later.

There is positively no definite news of what transpired at Berchtesgaden any more than there is of General Franco's conversations with Sgr. Mussolini and Marshal Petain, adds the correspondent. The success or failure of diplomatic soundings by the Axis partners may not be apparent until the spring enables military operations to be resumed on a full scale.—Reuter.

Berlin Parleys

Hitler Confers With Yugoslav Ministers

BERLIN, Feb. 15.

Hitler in the presence of Ribbentrop received the Yugoslav Prime Minister and Foreign Minister on Friday, says a Salzburg dispatch, which adds "Talk on questions of common interest was conducted in the spirit of traditional friendship between the two nations".—Reuter.

RETURN TO BELGRADE

BERLIN: The Yugoslav Prime Minister and Foreign Minister arrived back in Belgrade

(Continued on Page 19)

BRITISH 'CHUTISTS LAND IN ITALY

Britain's New Move In Offensive

Mussolini's Trick To Pump Out Information Fails?

NEW YORK, February 15.

An Italian version of the British parachutists landing in Italy is given sensational treatment in the New York press to-day (Saturday).

Wireless commentators generally interpret it as a further sign of Britain's aggressive spirit and growing offensive strength.

The 'New York Times' Rome Correspondent declares that the parachutists "must have got down to their jobs before capture", and adds that the parachutists are reported to have been dressed in regular uniforms, but that the problem of whether they will be treated as regular prisoners or spies has not yet been settled.

PURPOSE BEHIND BR. ESCAPADE NOT CLARIFIED

Trick Of Duce To Pump Out Information?

LONDON, Feb. 15.

British parachutists have been dropped in Southern Italy to "demolish certain objectives connected with ports in that area." The purpose behind this daring escape, confirmed in London today, "is not clear nor at present can it be stated what were the results achieved," writes Reuter's air correspondent. Some of the men engaged have not "returned to their base." The exploit coincides with the steady march of General Wavell's army towards Tripoli, the slow crumbling of the rest of Italy's African Empire, the opening of a new Greek offensive in Albania and the heavy air blows against Rhodes and Sicily, two of Italy's most important island bases in Eastern and Central Mediterranean.

Whatever may be the sequel, it must be rated as one of the most thrilling in the long list of audacious strokes carried out against Sgr. Mussolini, who himself has given convincing proof of the concern it has occasioned him.

The Duce personally draws up the Italian High Command communiques. Yesterday he took the unprecedented step of telling the British High Command that British parachutists landed in Southern Italy had been rounded up. All military strategy dictated that he should have kept such a scoop secret.

Informed circles in London are asking why he did not do so. Was he concerned to allay growing public anxiety over Italy's vulnerability to attack from the air, sea and now land? That seems a likely explanation. The Italian radio went a step further last night in gratuitously informing Britain that it knew what these men from the skies were after—another "secret" the Italians might well have kept it is stated, was "the world's longest aqueduct" of Apulia which supplies 302 Italian towns with water. Behind this seemingly ingenuous assertion may lie a desire to trick Britain into declaring what was the precise objective of the parachutists because of incidents of sabotage which they have found difficult to pin down either to internal or external causes.

Cases of internal sabotage of a serious nature are known to have occurred. It is believed that some of the parachutists dropped on Italian soil have made their escape.—Reuter.

A LONDON CONFIRMATION

LONDON, Feb. 15

It is officially stated that soldiers dressed in recognised military uniforms had been dropped by parachute in southern Italy. Other instructions were to demolish certain objectives connected with ports in that area. No statements can be made at present about the results of the operations, but some men have not returned to their base.—Reuter.

ENEMY AIR ACTIVITY ON SATURDAY

Some Casualties Caused

LONDON, Feb. 15.

There has been increased enemy air activity over Britain to-day. Reports speak only of single enemy raiders and there are a few reports of bombs being dropped. Some casualties were caused in North-East England, this morning, but none of them were fatal. Incendiaries dropped in the London area were quickly dealt with. No serious fires were started.—Reuter

STOP PRESS

GREECE DENIES NAZI STORY

ATHENS, Feb. 15.

"Greece will wage the war which Italy has imposed upon her to the end that is to say until her enemy has been decisively defeated and all reports to the contrary can only be entirely untrue," declared the semi-official Greek News Agency to-day (Saturday) categorically denying reports published abroad of peace negotiations by Germany on behalf of Italy The Agency adds: "Greece is not conducting any such negotiations with anyone."—Reuter.

LEASE AND LEND BILL

Provisions Explained

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The Washington correspondent of "The Times" explains the form in which the Lease and Lend Bill passed the House of Representatives. He says: "In the Senate, the domocratic leader predicts that the opposition will not muster more than twenty of the ninety-six votes. Elements of the Bill as passed by the House were substantially as follows:

The President is authorised until June 30, 1943, to have manufactured, or otherwise procure, any defence article for the Government of any country whose defence he 'deems vital to the defence of the United States', with the proviso that no such contract can extend beyond July 1, 1946.

The President is authorised to transfer defence articles to such Governments on any terms which he considers satisfactory, after consultation with the heads of the Army and Navy, within a limitation of 1,300,000,000 dollars on the value of American military and naval equipment existing or under the present appropriation thus transferred, but with no limit on the money value of future aid.

It is true that Congress asserts its power to rescind the authority thus conveyed by a mere concurrent resolution of both houses not requiring the President's signature, but the constitutionality of the provision is gravely doubted.

Of great practical importance is the fact that the measure 'authorises' this grandiose programme, but leaves the appropriation of the moneys required in the hands of Congress, to be voted as the President from time to time shall request.

In an editorial the paper writes: There is some doubt about the actual effect of the amendment which was adopted limiting the amount of aid to be given from existing stocks. This appears to include equipment contracted for during the current fiscal year, but it does not apply to future appropriations under the Bill or to equipment required by the United States forces under appropriations already requested by the President for the fiscal year. In any case this limit is fixed at 1,300,000,000 dollars. It thus leaves plenty of elbow-room, especially as the cash value of any equipment transferred to Governments resisting aggression will be fixed by the President, who is authorised to settle the terms on which transfers may be made.

AMENDMENTS TO LEASE & LEND BILL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

A group of 15 Senators opposed to the Lease and Lend Bill agreed informally to press for two amendments to the bill next week, one forbidding the transfer of any part of the United States navy to a foreign power and the other prohibiting the use of United States naval vessels to convoy shipments abroad.—Reuter.

NEW ISOLATIONIST TACTICS

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

Opponents of the Lease and Lend Bill are reported in Washington to be drafting an amendment calling upon the State Departmen to ascertain Britain's peace terms before releasing equipment under the Bill. The proposed amendment together with five others will be advanced when the debate on the Bill is resumed on Monday.—Reuter.

Be Prepared For The Worst

Home Secretary's Warning To Every Town In Britain

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The warning that the night bomber menace had not yet been mastered and to every town to prepare for the worst was uttered by Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, speaking to-day (Saturday) at Preston, (Lancashire).

"There are signs that things are moving in the right direction", he said "and signs that the enemy is doing things to defend himself. It is a bit of races as to who is going to get there first. I do not know whether we shall be triumphant over the night bomber. We are studying the problem with all vigour.

In the meantime we must face it that night bombing will go on, and we must take it because the alternative is to give way and that is too terrible to contemplate. I think it would be wise for the civil authorities to assume that night attacks may become more severe for a time. It may be that the numbers of the visiting hostile aircraft may increase".

NO ROOM FOR COMPLACENCY.

Warning against complacency, Mr. Morrison declared: "I would urge upon every town, every city, every village and hamlet in the country if they have any feeling that somehow they are going to avoid any trouble, to get rid of that feeling. I would like to frighten them out of their lives. It would not do for any town or area to assume that it is going to keep clear of trouble. It must be ready for the worst. It is necessary for larger towns where they had no attacks to keep keyed up for stronger attacks during the weeks that are to come".—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND THAILAND

Cordial Relations Reaffirmed: Both Respect Treaty And Pact

BANGKOK, Feb. 14.

Reaffirmation of the cordial relations existing between Thailand and Great Britain is the theme of a "communique" issued by the Thailand Government which states "according to news from various sources, British military authorities have stationed land, naval and air forces on the Thai border adjoining the Federated Malay States and Burma.

This may lead some people wrongly to suppose that Great Britain will eventually violate Thai territory.

The Government of Thailand therefore states that the friendly relations happily existing between Great Britain and Thailand remain unimpaired. Both countries still respect the treaty and pact of non-aggression concluded between them and their mutual understanding and sympathy remain cordial in every way."

OPPORTUNE REAFFIRMATION.

Diplomatic commentators here welcome the "communique" as an opportune and categorical reaffirmation of Anglo-Thai cordiality at a moment when the situation in the Far East is disturbed. They also feel that the "communique" shows a very friendly comprehension of the reasons which have led the British Commonwealth to strengthen its defensive position in this part of the world.

"FRIENDLY DISCUSSIONS".

Discussions between Major-General Sumita—member of the Japanese Mediation Commission—and the Prime Minister of Thailand, Luang Bipul Songgram are described as 'very friendly" in a "communique" dealing with Major General Sumita's courtesy visit.

The talks took place, continues the communique, "with a view to improving understanding regarding the lines occupied by Thai troops in accordance with the Truce agreement with French Indo-China". When Major General Sumita left for Saigon on Thursday morning, "an escort of ten Thai planes say him off," concludes the "communique".—Reuter.

ARMY EXPANSION SURVEY

U. S. Plan To Raise Army Of Three Millions

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

War Department started surveys with a view to expanding the army to more than three millions in case of an emergency, the military authorities revealed on Friday.

Emergency sites for additional camps are now being surveyed throughout the country so that the army of 1,418,000 contemplated by June can be quickly doubled if necessary.—Reuter.

NEW NAVAL BASE FOR U. S. NAVY?

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The United States navy is trying to acquire a new naval base, in the Pacific Ocean. Formerly under Germany the site is now under the mandate of New Zealand.

The United States will spend 160,000 dollars on the acquisition of the base, and it has already been included in the big naval programme.—Reuter.

Special Mission From America To Britain

NEW YORK, Feb. 15

Mr. James Conant, President of the Harvard University and one of the foremost advocates of aid to Britain, is expected to leave New York today 'en route' to Lisbon. According to a Washington report, he will head a special mission to Britain to expedite "recent scientific information of importance to national defence". The Washington message adds that Mr. Conant will be accompanied by other scientists among whom will be Dr. Roos, President of the Rochester University, who will remain in London as permanent secretary of the Mission.—Reuter.

PACIFIC SITUATION REVIEWED

Hull-Halifax-Casey Talks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15

The situation in the Pacific, it is suggested here, was the subject of a conference at the State Department today (Saturday) attended by Mr. Cordell Hull, Lord Halifax and Mr. Casey, the Australian Minister. It is understood that all aspects of the threatened crisis were reviewed. Lord Halifax also saw Mr. Sumner Welles.—Reuter.

NO 'GOING TO PIECES.'

After the Conference Lord Halifax told Journalists "the objective is to keep the situation from going to Pieces. We have all been working at that for many months."—Reuter.

BRITAIN WILL ACT

Plans To Counter Japanese Menace

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Feb. 15.

An "Associated Press" message from Shanghai reports that the Anglo-Japanese relations are reaching a crucial stage, and that Britain may be forced to take action to counter the refuelling of Japanese raiders going on from Kobe to mandated ports.

A crisis flared up last night after reports of the Japanese fleet concentrating on Haipong. The Dutch East Indies Government has ordered that ships should make for neutral ports.

While American citizens in Japan have been advised to leave, official circles in Washington maintain calm and are inclined to think that Japan is engaged in a war of the nerves to help the Axis.

A Japanese expert writing in the newspaper "Miyako" is of the opinion that the quickest method of settling the China incident would be by destroying Singapore thereby cutting off the supplies to China.

TOKIO SOFT PEDALS

TOKYO, Feb. 15.

Japanese nationals in foreign countries are urged by the Japanese Government not to be alarmed by rumours of possible rupture between Japan and the United States. They are urged to continue their business as usual.

A statement sponsored by the Japanese Government Information Board says "it is true that the situation between Japan and the United States gives cause for some concern, but it is unwarrantable to jump to hasty conclusions that the situation between the two countries might be overtaken by so bad an eventuality as war."—Reuter.

JAPANESE "FEELERS"

Chinese Offensive As Counterblast To Enemy's New Attack

CHUNGKING, Feb. 15

While the Japanese have launched a new attack along the right bank of the Yellow River, the new Chinese offensive has spread from the southern Honan Province and fighting is now also reported from Hupeh, Kwangtung and West Suiyuan fronts, according to the latest Chinese field dispatches.

There is heavy fighting in Western Suiyuan Province, but only minor operations are reported on the west bank of the Han River in Northern Hupeh, while in Kwangtung the Japanese near Tamshui to the east of the railway where Japanese troops are trying to cut overland communications between Hongkong and the interior of China.

The Chinese regard the Japanese attacks as "feelers" to test the strength of the Chinese forces. —Reuter.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15: His Excellency Sir Claud Auchinleck Commander-in-Chief and Defence Member of Governor-General's Executive Council is nominated a member of the Council of State.—A. P.

Hitler's Time-Table For 'Spring-Krieg'

LONDON, February 15.

There is no conclusive confirmation that the Nazi air fleets ranged against Britain and her Atlantic life-line have been sapped for a Balkan Blitzkrieg, writes Reuter's Air Correspondent. Qualified observers discount such an explanation of the continued lull in Luftwaffe activity in the west as being far too obvious.

THE WEATHER OVER NORTH-WEST EUROPE CONTINUES TO BE POOR, AND TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THIS, GERMANY IS PUSHING FORWARD, WITH THE GREATEST ENERGY, HER EFFORTS TO RE-EQUIP AND RE-FORM SQUADRONS WITH NEW OR AT LEAST IMPROVED TYPES OF BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS IN READINESS FOR A BIGGER AND MORE CONSISTENT EFFORT.

This strengthening is vitally necessary because without it the intensification of the combined air and sea blockade of Britain and possible invasion cannot succeed, and the safety of German-occupied territories, from at least a bigger onslaught by air, cannot be guaranteed.

Mr. Churchill had said that not only Britain is "arranging" for Germany to experience bombing as heavy as Britain has known, but also confidently asserted that the growing R. A. F. is "already certainly master of daylight air"

Reasons For Nazi Southward Move

Belief is growing that Hitler is seeking to cast the menacing shadow of the Luftwaffe deeper over the Balkans for three reasons.

Firstly, to coerce Greece into an armistice with Italy and frighten Turkey, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Greece into neutral passivity to the Nazification of the Balkans.

Secondly, to safeguard the "backdoor" now that the collapse of his Italian partner, weekly grows more imminent.

Thirdly, to prepare the way for a lightning dash at the middle of the British Empire,—hoping that the diplomatic melting pot will settle by spring with Japanese action in the Pacific while in the Atlantic Britain would also be fighting for her life.

800 German Planes In Rumania

The numerical strength and quality of the Luftwaffe in the south-east indicates that it is not destined to play a positive role for the moment. It is believed that some 800 aircraft were sent to Rumania of which the majority are fighters since the protection of the Rumanian oil-fields from possible R. A. F. bombing is of the utmost concern to Germany.

Thousands of ground personnel are occupying the Bulgarian airfields, but it is doubtful whether they would be able to prepare for even as many as 800 planes for some time as Bulgaria's few bases are ill-equipped and not in the best of condition.

The planes that are being thrust south-eastwards are almost certainly on the 1940 war vintage to which few improvements have been necessary since they are largely stationed in south east and east Germany and the flying personnel has only a small leavening of men with experience of war against another major power.

R. A. F. Growing Stronger

The R. A. F. in the Middle East grows stronger still and one observer I consulted considers it doubtful, indeed, that the Luftwaffe can ever hope to match the power of the R. A. F. in the east without dangerously weakening its position in the west.

In the west the new Spitfire and Hurricane types, which have now taken the air in the vanguard of a bigger and more powerful R. A. F. are causing the Germans increasing worry, as, no doubt, are the later types of bombers raiding Germany by night.

For the moment that worry may be confined to the propaganda effect of the British sweeps over the continent but the Germans well know that these daylight thrusts are likely to have more profound effect as they grow bigger and more persistent. On the timing of the new offensive in the west for which the R. A. F. and the Luftwaffe are clearly assembling their forces the scope of the second world war may well depend.—Reuter.

Italians Dislodged From Positions

Greek Offensive On Eight Mile Front

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The Greek army continued its offensive all along the eight-mile battle front in Albania on Friday, and at one point captured 7,000 Italian prisoners including many officers, states the Athens radio.

The Greeks attained their objective at every point added the announcer. The Italians were dislodged from all their positions.

AT THREE POINTS PARTICULARLY RESULTS OF THE ENGAGEMENTS WERE OF A DECISIVE NATURE, FIRSTLY WHERE 7,000 PRISONERS AS WELL AS MUCH WAR MATERIAL WERE TAKEN, SECONDLY, WHERE ITALIANS WERE PUSHED BACK A GOOD DISTANCE AND MORE PRISONERS TAKEN AND THIRDLY WHERE MANY MORE PRISONERS AND MATERIAL FELL INTO GREEK HANDS.

The announcer said that operations on the Albanian battle front may now be entering on a phase of rapid development. All along the front line from the northern area near the Yugoslav border to the Adriatic coast, Greek forces have reassumed the initiative with great vigour

Greek Offensive

The new Greek offensive follows the repulse of Italian counter-attacks with disastrous enemy losses. The Greek advance is general. It is most effective in the centre. It began with the capture of a stronghold on a height which the Italians claimed to be impregnable.

After heavy artillery bombardment Greek Infantry supported by Greek warplanes attacked with bayonets and drove the Italians downhill in utter confusion. The enemy left a great number of dead and wounded on the field. Generally, concluded the announcer, Italian resistance is said to be weakening.

Reuter's Special Correspondent on the Albanian frontier says. Following a fierce battle and heavy Greek artillery bombardment Greek troops to-day captured the strategically important village of Amlina on the far north of the Albanian battle front near the source of the Skumbi River and west of Pogradetz.

The Greeks were in an offensive mood in the whole are embracing the source of the Skumbi River. From Trebosine to Moscopolis on the northern front, very heavy Greek artillery bombardment silenced Italian guns. There was little air activity over the whole front because of low-lying clouds. The Italian air force has been reinforced.—Reuter.

Morals Of Savages Inculcated Into German Boys And Girls

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The morals of savages were being inculcated into millions of German boys and girls, said Mr. Herwald Ramsbotham, Education Minister, speaking at Salford.

It would take, he said, at least a generation before Germany was likely to make any contribution of the slightest value to the world's stores of culture and knowledge.—Reuter.

JAPANESE WAR MINISTER SEES KING

TOKYO, Feb. 15.

The War Minister, Lieutenant-General Hideki Tojo, was received by the Emperor on Friday morning according to the Domei Agency. He reported to the throne on "matters under his jurisdiction".—Reuter.

Nazi Raider Active

Sinks Six Ships In Half Hour Engagement

FUNCHAL (Madeira), Feb, 14.

Six ships in a British convoy steaming northwards between Madeira and the Azores are believed to have been sunk by a German surface raider—apparently a pocket battleship. Over a hundred survivors were landed here to-day.

The convoy was attacked early on Thursday morning. The raider hurled salvoes of shells into the convoy for about half an hour and then disappeared over the horizon. All vessels in the convoy returned her fire.

When the action was over those vessels which had not been hit dispersed and picked up survivors from those which were sunk. Among the ships sunk one is believed to be of Greek registration.—Reuter.

BRITISH SUPREMACY IN SEA

Royal Navy Captures More Enemy Ships

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The capture by the navy of an unspecified number of enemy ships was mentioned by Mr. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty in a speech at Bath.

Britain, he said had stood up to an intense attack upon shipping and had succeeded in building and acquiring a large tonnage for the replacement of losses.

"We also captured a few on Thursday, but I cannot give any details".—Reuter.

Rumanian Financial Counsellor Resigns

LONDON, Feb. 15.

M. Bianu, the Commercial and Financial Counsellor of the Rumanian Legation in London has also tendered his resignation to the Rumanian Government.—Reuter.

FREE ITALIANS READY TO FIGHT MUSSOLINI

The following cable has been received from London:—

Thousands of Italians all over the world have offered to form a free Italy Legion to fight with Britain and free their country from the Fascist yoke.

These offers, many of them from veterans who fought in the last war, have reached the Free Italy Committee recently set up here.

From the United States members of the Mazzini Society whose slogan is "Liberty and Honour" have intimated that if their services are accepted they will even fight in their own land to free their people from the tyranny of Mussolini.

There are ten million Italians scattered throughout the world, many of them bitter opponents of Fascism. They feel that Britain can now repeat her role of helping Italy to regain her freedom as she did in the last century during the "Risergimento".

The aims of the Free Italy Committee, whose Secretary is Dr. Carlo Petrone, one-time collaborator of Giovanni Amendola, the Italian Liberal statesman who was beaten to death by the Fascists, will be shortly officially defined in a manifesto.

Propaganda from Italians to Italians forms the basis of the Committee's work. This would include broadcasts, leaflets and other means to convey to Italians the inevitability of choosing between German domination or their new-found freedom.—Reuter.

"SOVIET-JAPANESE RELATIONS BOUND TO IMPROVE"

MOSCOW, Feb. 15.

The new Japanese Ambassador to Germany interviewed at Moscow on his way to Berlin said that Japan's relations with Russia are bound to improve. He supported his statement by referring to the good relations that existed between Germany and Russia and Japan's alliance with the Axis.—Reuter.

FRANCO BACK IN MADRID

MADRID, Feb. 15.

General Franco and Senor Suner arrived here by car on Friday night at 9-30.—Reuter.

Inside Abyssinia

British Mission's Coup In Organising Revolt Against Italians

LONDON, Feb. 15.

I have just heard from a quiet bespectacled British colonel one of the most dramatic stories of the war, writes Reuter's special correspondent in the heart of Goddjam. It is a story of Abyssinian revolt in Goddjam province and activities of a British Military Mission among tribes. He had been operating in enemy territory without respite for the past six months.

This is the story he told me. Two months after the outbreak of the war with Italy, the British military mission entered Abyssinia and eventually established themselves behind the Italian fortified line covering the Goddjam escarpment. Their task was to contact Ethiopian chiefs and advise them in the conduct of the war and arrange for the supply of arms and munitions.

The mission's race across unexplored bush in order to reach the Goddjam uplands before news of their coming got ahead of them was itself an epic of endurance and high courage. For half the journey they kept ahead of news passed by word of mouth by enemy agents through the bush, but floods and bodily exhaustion at last held them up and news of their coming finally outstripped them. Within two hours of the beginning their first conference with the chiefs a large enemy force waiting for them behind a neighbouring hill began an encircling drive and the mission had to scramble down a mountain ravine for safety.

Harried By Enemy

Harried by Italian aircraft and machine-gunners the mission eventually succeeded in piercing the Italian cordon and although continuously pursued established its headquarters in the heart of the highlands.

Their first task was the distribution of Haile Selassie's proclamation calling on the Abyssinians to unite against the Italians. Next they had to effect public reconciliation between dissentient chiefs. First two chiefs met in a coppice concealed from observation from air and embraced each other. This example lead to the general sinking of differences between the chiefs all over the province and the standard of unified revolt was raised in earnest.

Italian Effort Failed

In the meantime the Italians, realising the danger, were making every effort to drive out the mission which finally moved eastwards where it contacted other leading chiefs and stirred up so much trouble for the Italians that the latter were not only contained but had to be reinforced. Eventually the enemy position in Goddjam began to break up.

From other provinces came news of increasing patriot activities. The arrival of the Emperor in their midst brought a great flow of confidence to the Abyssinians and chiefs from all over the country flocked to pay allegiance when he held court in a terrace hewn out of the mountain side.—Reuter.

233 ENEMY SHIPS IN NEUTRAL HARBOURS

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Two hundred and thirty three German and Italian ships totalling over one million gross tons are sheltering in neutral harbours, according to the latest figures computed in London. These ships are free to leave but are deterred by hazards awaiting them at sea.—Reuter.

Crore And 34 Lakhs Deficit In Bengal Budget

Assembly Adjourned For 9 Days After Finance Minister's Speech

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

After qusetion time in the Bengal Legislative Assembly this morning the Finance Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy presented the Budget estimates of the Bengal Government for the year 1941-42.

On the basis of the Budget estimates for 1941-42 Bengal, is faced with a deficit, on Revenue account, of one crore and thirty-four lakhs.

The Finance Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, in presenting the Budget for the year 1941-42 said that the year would start with an opening balance of 1,92,00,000 which was the anticipated closing balance for the current year (1940-41.)

"Revenue receipts are placed at fourteen crores and three lakhs or twenty-one lakhs better than the revised. Our proposals for expenditure on Revenue account amount to 15,37,00,000, which is 52,00,000 more than the anticipated expenditure in the current year.

On the basis of these estimates there will be a deficit on Revenue account of 134,00,000. The working of the capital and debt deposit section of the Budget is also expected to result in a deficit of 25,00,000.

The joint effect of these deficits is to reduce the opening balance by 1,59,00,000, so that the estimated closing balance stands at 33,00,000 only".

The Finance Minister emphasised that the budget estimates did not include any receipts from either of the new taxation measures which still awaited the final verdict of the legislature, nor did they include any provision for the charges of collection.

Expenditure To Increase Next Year

The increase of 21,00,000 in revenue receipts was due, among others, to an anticipated improvement of five lakhs under Jute Duty, and 5.00,000 under income tax. The increase under Jute Duty was based on the assumption that shipping facilities would improve to some extent. Some growth was allowed under income tax on the latest advice received from the Govrenment of India.

On the side of expenditure said that the budget provided for expenditure on revenue account 52,00,000 in excess of the revised estimates for the current year.

The expenditure contemplated in next year's estimates was 80,00,000 more than they were likely to spend in the current year. It was however emphasised that practically the whole of this increase was under the nation-building departments.

After the presentation of the budget, the Finance Minister taking 45 minutes to finish his speech, the Assembly adjourned for nine days in order to enable the members to be present in their constituencies during census operations.

The House will reassemble on February 25 when the general discussion on the budget will commence.—A. P.

HOW TO AVOID INFLATION

Simon On Two Popular Forms Of Investment

LONDON, Feb. 14

The Government had a twofold problem to solve in its efforts to avoid inflation, declared Lord Simon at Worthing—paying for the war and inducing the people by saving to restrict the spending of money.

Referring to two popular forms of investment, Lord Simon said that he believed that the National Savings Certificates subscribed for so far had reached a total of 220 millions while the three per cent. bonds issued totalled 218 millions. In addition, there had been an increase of approximately 150 millions in the amount of deposits in the savings banks.—Reuter.

India's War Effort

The Metal Box Company of India's factories are producing literally tons of war material daily. They include ration tins, baking tins, mess tins, water bottles, webbing equipment, snap fasteners, gas mask components, tobacco and cigarette tins, anti-gas ointment tins, gas warning signs and paint containers for Defence Department. Also land mine containers, ammunition case linings, fuse containers, bomb and shell components.

In the picture at the top-left are seen completed stampings coming down a gravity chute into a rapidly filling bin which a worker is about to replace, while at the right are solderers hard at work on tins which, owing to their shape, cannot be manufactured at high speed.

Below, at the left, is an assembly plant in which strips of tin-plate are fed to a body former from which completed bodies emerge on a belt at the rate of 120 bodies a minute. At the right is shown the decoration of containers by offset lithography similar to that used in paper printing. Tins are printed in the flat on full size sheets. Small components like lids are printed several hundred to the sheet.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 6, 1997
Muslim: Moharram 19, 1360
Parsi: Shehrever 15, 1310
Hightide: 2-40; 15-30
Lowtide: 8-50; 20-56
Sunrise: 7h. 7m.
Sunset: 6h. 39m.

Protest against Tax on Artists, Blavatsky Lodge, 5 p.m.

Radical Democrats' meeting, Dadar, 3 p.m., and public meeting at Dadar Chaupatty, 6 p.m.

DIVINE SERVICE

Prof. R. P. Kar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

K. M. S. PAREL HIGH SCHOOL

The first annual social gathering of the school will be held in the premises of the School to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. when Shet Pranlal Devkaran Nanji will preside.

THE COSMO CIRCLE

To-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. Prof. J. Andrade of the Elphinstone College, will speak on "Philosophy and the New World Order."

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

For sanitary rounds and visiting chawls the members of the Society will meet to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. at Thakurdwar Tram-stand.

GIRL SCOUT RALLY

The Municipal Girl Scout Rally will be held on the Gilder Tank Playground to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (B.T.) Mr. Mathooradas Tricamjee, Mayor of Bombay, will preside.

BOM. KERALEEYA THOZILALI SEVA SANGHAM

The picture "Strike Me Pink" will be shown at Roxy to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. in aid of free night school and reading room of the B. K. T. S. Sangham.

INDIAN MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS

A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the Victoria Gardens, Byculla, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) commencing from 5 to 7 p.m. (S.T.) by Prof. Jaffarkhan.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Practising Spirituality" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

SHREE SAYAJIRAO M. S. KALABHAVAN

There will be a weekly concert of Indian music in the Kalabhavan hall at 10-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday) Prof. Yeshvantrao (Sangeet Kesari) will give a programme of Canarese songs.

"BEVIN BOYS" ENTERTAINED

The first batch of 50 "Bevin Boys," who arrived in Bombay 'enroute' to England, were entertained to a film show by the Indian Film Artist Association of India, on Saturday morning at Electric House, Bombay.

BOM. SUB. & THANA DISTT. PHYSICAL CULTURE ASSOCN.

Dr. K. S. Bhaskar and Mr. Kaka Tambe will be "At Home" to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Robert Money High School near Congress House.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Provincial Conference of the National Democratic Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Rd., Bombay.

"TWO TRIBUTES TO JAMES JOYCE"

The articles by Messrs. Vilem Haas and Raja Rao, published on page 2 of this issue are published by the courtesy of the Bombay Station of the All-India Radio from where they were originally broadcast.

WEIGHT LIFTING TOURNAMENT

The fourth annual weight lifting competition conducted by the Matunga Athletic Club will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. sharp in the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga. Mr. Mathooradas Tricamjee, Mayor of Bombay, will preside.

GOVT. SERVANTS & WAR ALLOWANCE

A public meeting of the inferior servants in all Government Departments will be held at Chowpatty to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to demand an increase in the allowances paid to them to meet the increased cost of living due to war.

LABOUR WELFARE CENTRE

Dr. Narayanrao Savarkar, L.C.P.S., L.M.S., will deliver a lecture on "Labourer's Social Life" to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. in the Labour Welfare Centre Hall. Mr. Anant Hari Gadre will preside.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCN., BOMBAY

There will be a non-stop sacrificial spinning from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Association premises. Those who are interested are requested to take part in the function and make it a success.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Balalaika" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The House of the Seven Gables" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Contraband" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Thief of Bagdad" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Great Dictator" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmilan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Puja" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Lagna Pahawe Karoon" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
MINERVA—"Nartaki" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Narsi Bhagat" Daily at 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Madhusudan" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raj Nartaki" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Padosi" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PALACE—"The Sea Hawk" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"India To-day" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee at 1-15 p.m.
SUPER—"Mere Raja" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1-45 p.m.

INSTRUCTORS' TRAINING CLASS AND MASS SPINNING DEMONSTRATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE

To-day (Sunday), At 4 p.m. (S. T.)

Sjt. Dhirajlal B. Desai, President of the B.P.C.C. will perform the ceremony.

Spinners of Bombay and Suburbs are requested to attend the function with their spinning implements. Function is open to public.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM

The 79th birthday anniversary of Srimat Swami Vivekananda will be celebrated at the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, to-day (Sunday).

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM

Public lecture on "Natural living and its benefits" will be delivered by Yogiraj Umeshchandraji in Seksaria Building, near Prarthana Samaj, to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m.

SIRDAR HIGH SCHOOL

A grand variety entertainment in aid of the Sirdar High School, will be given at the West End Talkies, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. The children of the Sirdar High School will provide dance and musical items on the occasion.

CHIKITSAK SAMUHA

The annual general meeting of the Chikitsak Samuha will be held at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Sunday) at the premises of the Samuha, Sadashiv St., 1st Cross Lane, Kandewadi, Bombay.

CHIKITSAKA SAMOOHA PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The 3rd annual general meeting of the members of the Chikitsaka Samooha Past Students' Association, Kandewadi, Bombay No. 4, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the school premises.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA

The quarterly general body meeting to be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. will be followed by a social and musical entertainment by Mrs. Sundara Raghaviah (Veena and vocal), Mrs. Radha Viswanathan (Violin), Mr. P. R. P. Menon (Bul-Bul Tarang) and Mr. R. Parameswara Iyer (Mridangam).

G. E. INSTITUTE'S GIRLS' H. S., DADAR

The annual prize distribution ceremony of the school will be held in the compound of the C. L. Boys' High School, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m (S.T.) Mr. N. V. Modak, City Engineer, Bombay, will preside and Mrs. Laxmibai Modak will distribute the prizes.

STUDENTS' DEBATING CIRCLE

To-day (Sunday) there will be a debate at 4 p.m. in the City High School, Thakurdwar. Mr. M. U. Sapre will propose that in the opinion of the House "The Cultural value of University Education is Overrated." Mr. S. A. Dhurandhar will lead the opposition. Mr. C. R. Talpade will preside.

BOHRA LEAGUER PARTY

Under the auspices of the Bohra Leaguer Party, Mr. Salamatullah Queraisy will deliver a public speech on "Sacrifice" at 10 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at Bandukwala Building, 248/52, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay. Mr. Hasanally Y. Engineer will preside.

ANANDA LODGE, THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, JUHU

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will deliver a public lecture in Gujarati, illustrated by lantern slides on "Message of Theosophy and Theosophical Leaders" at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at Theosophical Colony, at Juhu.

Municipal By-Election Ward No. 13 (Byculla)

Stand By Congress

By Voting for Shri Balkrishna Madhavrao Khandray

His Symbol Is "Cart"

Polling Day: Tuesday, Feb. 18.
Polling Booth: Y.M.C.A. Playground at Wylie Road.
Polling Hours: From 7-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. (Bombay Time)

B.P.C.C.

BOMBAY TAILORING WORKERS' UNION

Award Of The Arbitrator

The General Secretary writes:—

The award of the arbitration in the matter of the dispute between the tailors and the contractors was brought to the notice of the Union on the 13th Feb. The Court recommended 3 annas and 7 1/2 pies for the shirt instead of 3 annas and 6 pies proposed by the contractors and 4 annas and 4 pies for the short instead of 4 annas proposed by the contractors. Even though the rates demanded by the tailors were not recommended, still the Union was successful in getting more than what the contractors proposed.

In order to avoid further disputes about rates, it is proposed to form a committee of representatives of the workers as well as the contractors. This committee will go into the question of rates of new garments that are proposed to be stitched from time to time. The rates fixed by this committee will be given in all the factories.

GODAMBE LEAVES FOR AMERICA

(From A Correspondent).

Mr. V. Godambe proceeded to the U.S.A. recently 'via' Japan for higher studies in Aeronautical Engineering. He intends to undergo theoretical training at Guggeinheim Laboratory, Pasadena (Los Angeles) and then joining a reputed Aircraft Factory for practical training. He was the Secretary in charge of the Aeronautical Technical Institute of Air Services of India at Bombay and now at Jamnagar since its inception.

DYNAMICS OF THE SOUL

Mr. W. H. Jordan of the Seventh-Day Adventists, Poona and Kolhapur, will speak on "The Dynamics of the Soul" at the Bahai Hall, above Purohit Restaurant, opp. Bori Bunder Garden Island, to-day (Sunday) at 7-15 p.m. Mr. Mani H. M. Mehta will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

A general body meeting of the Radical Democratic Party, Bombay Branch, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at Ghamat Terrace, opp. Dadar B.B.C.I Station. Thereafter a public meeting will be held at 5-30 p.m. on the Dadar Chaupatty, when Mrs. V. B. Karnik, Rajaram Pandye, Tajuddin Ajmeri, Dr. M. R. Shetty, Mrs. Maniben Mulji and others will speak on "War and the Future."

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI

The prize-giving ceremony in connection with the Hirabai Sakharam Rajadhyaksha Memorial Elocution and Saraswat Samuha, Justice Telang Charity Fund and other special prizes under the auspices of the S. V. S. Mandali, will be held at the premises of the Chikitsaka Samuha, Kandewadi, Bombay, at 9-15 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) when Mr. S. N. Karnatki (Poona) will preside and give away the prizes.

TALK ON ZOROASTRIAN RELIGION COSMOGENESIS

To-morrow (Monday) at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the 'Khashnoom Hall,' Noble Building, Parsi Bazar Street (4th floor), Fort, Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chiniwalla, will give his fourth talk on "The Zoroastrian Religion and the formation of the First Space in the Nisti Emanation." The meeting is open to all Parsis. Hereafter the classes will close and will reopen on April 21st.

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION, KALYAN

The 13th annual general body meeting of the above association and library will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. in the Sant Tukaram Theatre, Kalyan, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur D. S. Naidu.

In this connection the Kalyan Andhra Amateurs will stage "Chintamani" a Telugu social hit in the Sant Tukaram Theatre, Kalyan, at 9 p.m. The show will be free of charge to all.

RELEASE OF HARKARE

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD RESY.: Feb. 13.

Judgment was delivered to-day ordering the release of Mr. N. S. Harkare by the Divisional Bench of the Hyderabad High Court.

In ordering release of Mr. Harkare, their Lordships opined that imprisonment so far undergone by the accused in jail was enough to warrant his release.

Mr. Harkare was arrested on Sept. 10 for making an alleged objectionable speech on war and India and sentenced under Section 37 of the Hyderabad Defence Rules for a period of two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ACCEPT DELHI RESOLUTIONS

Journalists' Association's Appeal To Govt.

The following resolution has been passed by the Executive Committee of the Journalists' Association of India and is now released for publication:—

"The Executive Committee of the Journalists' Association of India endorses the resolution passed by the meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India Editors' Conference held in Delhi on Feb. 1, 2 and 3, 1941 and urges the Government of India and the Provincial Governments to accept the recommendations contained therein."

TAX ON ARTISTS

To-day's Protest Meeting

A meeting of the artists of Bombay to protest against the proposal of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to tax the artists "Professional Tax" will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Artists' Club and Mr. V. V. Wagh, the well-known Sculptor, will preside.

Detenu-Aid Collections

The Jt. Secretary, B.C.L.U. writes:—

On behalf of the Detenu Aid Committee of the Bombay Civil Liberties' Union, collection is being organised through the help of students in Bombay. A committee of 12 students has been appointed with Mr. Vyas as the Secretary, to organise this collection with the help of Miss Shanta Bhalerao, Jt. Secretary, B.C.L.U. Student volunteers will go round from place to place to-day (Sunday). The generous public is requested to lend their response wholeheartedly to this endeavour.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES JOYCE

The talk on "James Joyce" by Mr. Vilem Haas and Mr. Raja Rao reproduced on page 2 of this issue was broadcast from the Bombay station and is published with the permission of the Station Director, All-India Radio, Bombay.

Charkha Drive In City

The General Secretary of the Khadi and Village Industries Board writes:—

Various inquiries are received, regarding the new Charkha drive that is set in motion in the City and Suburbs. It is asked: "What shall we do with the yarn?"

Every individual will do well to allot a fixed time every day for spinning. The yarn spun during such time may be given by way of his contribution to the constructive programme of the Congress. This is what Gandhiji has called Yagnarthi spinning. Such yarn will be received by the A.I.S.A. at any Khadi Bhandar in the city and Suburbs.

Those who for economic or other reasons are unable to perform Yagnarthi spinning may deliver their yarn in exchange for cotton slivers of equal weight. Such spinners will have to buy slivers only once, fresh slivers being supplied for the yarn spun. They will thus place their free and voluntary labour in furtherance of the constructive programme of the Congress.

Arrangements will also be made for the purchase of yarn by the A.I.S.A. and Khadi and Village Industries Board at all their centres.

Andheri-Vile Parle Municipality

(From Our Correspondent)
ANDHERI: Feb. 15.

It is learnt from reliable source that the Congress Party in the local municipal board is to resign in a body. The question, however, has been referred to the Suburban District Congress Committee, which in turn has referred it to the Congress Parliamentary Board; and the decision of the party will be finally announced on instructions from the authorities.

The main reason of withdrawal in a body may be the likelihood of majority of the party-members courting arrest in a short time.

The reactions of this resignation when it comes, are expected to be widespread in the allocations of budget for various civic purposes.

SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE GYMKHANA

The annual athletic sports will be held on the Haffkine Institute Ground, to-day (Sunday). Mr. M. D. Bhat, Municipal Commissioner, will preside and Mrs. Bhat will distribute the prizes.

Film Fare For Current Week

MOTION PICTURE CONFERENCE

A meeting of members of the Reception Committee of the All-India Motion Picture Conference was held on the 12th February 1941, at Regent Cinema Lahore. Mr. Tara Chand, Proprietor R. K. S. Pictures, Lahore was in the chair.

Seth D. M. Pancholi, Proprietor, Pancholi Art Pictures and Empire Talkie Distributors, Lahore was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. L. Nandlal Oberoi, President, Northern India Exhibitors' Association, Lahore was elected General Secretary.

CLARK GABLE SINGS IN "COMRADE X"

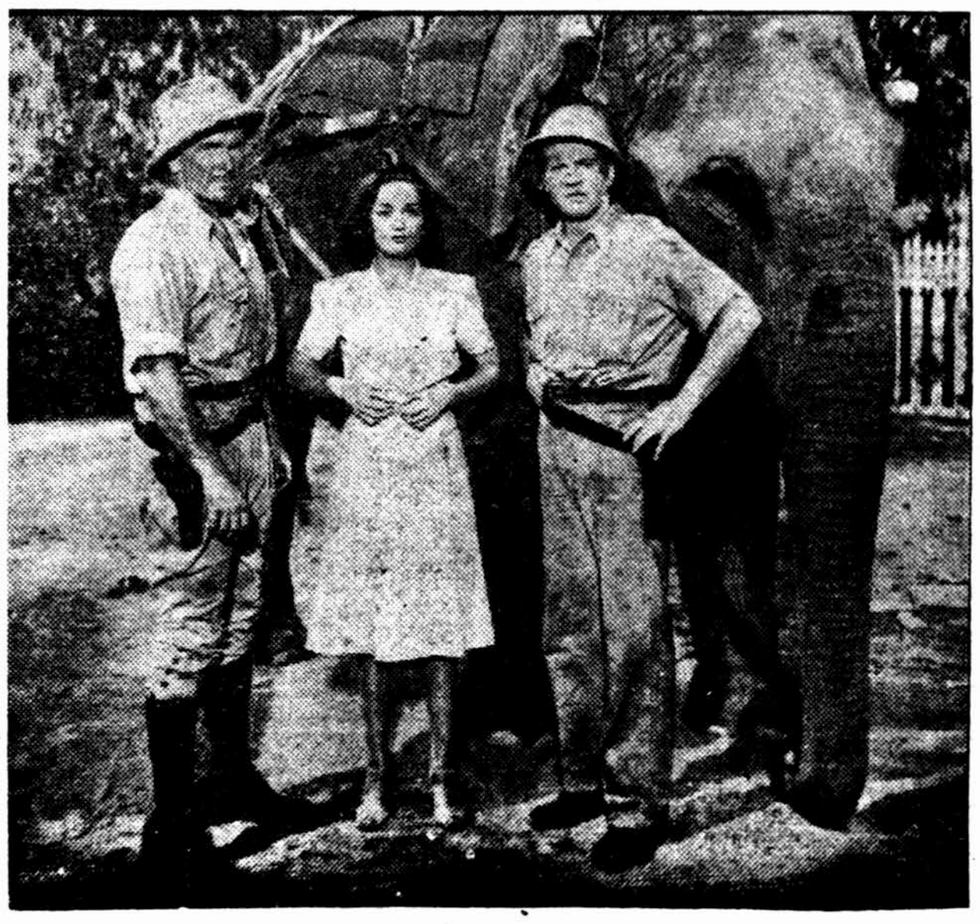
Seated at an upright piano, a musician was plunking away at a merry, lilting tune on the Comrade X set at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. He was back of the camera, so that the music he played just before the scene began was obviously intended for the benefit of the actors.

The actors were Clark Gable and Felix Bressart and the setting was a hotel room in Russia. Gable, standing by a clothes closet, was listening intently. The Rambling Reporter caught his breath and frowned. What was this? Music to get Gable into mood? In the silent days, many stars worked up drama that way. Even to-day, there are some cases of girls who must be tuned to motion by soft music before a "take". But this was Gable!

Gable walked across the set with two suits which he packed. Bressart pulled out a revolver and jammed it into Gable's back. Gable tried to dissuade him from shooting, but Bressart was determined. Suddenly, Gable looked toward the door and said, "Get out; we're busy". Bressart, fooled, looked away and Gable hit him in the chin. Then casually, Gable dragged Bressart into a corner and went about his packing, singing.

It all became clear. Gable was singing the same tune the pianist had been playing: "The Little Man Who Wasn't There".

Gable grinned from the set and explained. "When it comes to singing, I can't rmember a tune longer than two minutes. If I hear it two minutes before I yodel it I'm set. See?"



Robert Preston, Dorothy Lamour and Preston Foster in "Moon Over Burma" shortly coming to Bombay.

So, Dictators Can Be Funny People!

BY A CHARLIE FAN

"The characters and events depicted in this film are purely fictional. Any resemblance to actual persons living or dead is wholly unintentional and purely coincidental."

You have surely seen this inscribed on quite a number of novels and stories as also in films. "The Great Dictator" also carried this prelude, but it was clearly ironical for those who saw the film during the last two or three days knew full well that it was a devastatingly hilarious lampoon of two of our celebrated dictators.

Charles Spencer Chaplin is more than an actor; more than a great comedian. Charlie Chaplin is the symbol of the "little people" in this world. No one who has ever seen him on the screen can forget the little man with the baggy pants and wistful expression, miserable, beset by countless difficulties, yet managing to rise above them.

Charlie Chaplin has done much for people of this world. He has shown them the difference between being laughed with and laughed at. He has brought brightness into many drab lives. He has shown that the meck can inherit the earth. But more than all this, he has brought the gift of laughter to millions.

The world needs laughter to-day. War is raging across the face of Europe, Africa and Asia. There isn't much gaiety in the world to-day and the "little people" are not happy. There is no reason why they should be. Laughter to-day is conspicuous by its absence.

Charlie Chaplin is now here with his new motion picture "The Great Dictator." Any Chaplin picture is news but "The Great Dictator" is big news. It concerns itself with dictators, surely the most newsworthy topic in the world to-day, and deals with them in a manner calculated to bring laughter to a world from which the dictators have removed the laughs.

Unfortunately, many countries where Chaplin is a top-ranking favorite will not be privileged to see "The Great Dictator." For dictators now control most of Europe and they are gentlemen with notoriously bad senses of humor. They feel, and rightly so, that nothing destroys a self-anointed God so completely and quickly as ridicule. Dictators are not interested in laughter unless they do the laughing.

It seems like a little thing to express regret that the people of the dictator countries will not see "The Great Dictator." Perhaps they don't feel like laughing. Perhaps they see nothing funny in the actions of their posturing, swaggering tyrants who have cast a shadow of fear across the entire world. But it goes deeper than that. If it were possible for the "little people" of the world to see this picture, many dictators would be taking the first step on the way out.

In this country, happily, we are able to see "The Great Dictator." More important, we are still able to laugh at it because it is screamingly funny. But in the midst of our mirth, let us remember that there is much more in this picture than laughter. Chaplin's dictator is a ludicrous figure who is especially funny because he bears such a close resemblance to the original.

Ashok Kumar and Renuka Devi, stars of Bombay Talkies' coming "Naya Sansar."

'Madhusudan' At Imperial

Circo's new film 'Madhusudan' was released yesterday at Imperial. It is a story of young men and women of to-day, facing the problem of matrimony. Maya Banarji, Kumar and Ashalata have been given feature roles in the picture and Mr. Balvant Bhat has directed it.

'Padosi' in its fourth week is getting its meed of praise for a reason that was not hitherto in the talk of the fans. It is the way in which the children in the families of Mirza and Jiwha are presented in 'Shejari' in its opening scenes. The same set of children is there in 'Padosi' and they regale the audiences with their funny songs and the way they make mirth out of Mirza and Jiwha's habit of playing chess, without keeping any count of time creates peals of laughter.

* * * *

Among the lovers of the art of dancing, there is now a race as it were to see 'Punarmilan', 'Nartaki' and the latest in the field 'Rajnartaki' to compare and decide for themselves whose dances they like best. Whatever their decision, the films get good audiences.

'Narsi Bhagat' still continues at Krishna but might soon be withdrawn; say after two weeks when it completes its silver jubilee. But 'Qaidi' at Lamington and 'Puja' at Pathe will be withdrawn from next Saturday.

'Bandhan' at Roxy and 'Lagna Pahave Karun' at West End are quite popular it will take many more weeks for them to leave the theatres.

FOREIGN FILMS

"The Great Dictator" at New Empire in which Charlie Chaplin features and which is directed by him is, of course the film to see this week and without waiting for advice from anybody, people of this city are doing it in right earnest.

"The House of Seven Gables" at Regal is a filmic representation of a great American novel, done with great skill. George Sanders and Margaret Lindsay are given feature roles in this film.

'Contraband' at Metro is a picture which timely and topical, because it displays the methods of the British navy in dealing with ships which are suspected of carrying prohibited goods to Germany or neutral countries. Conrad Veidt is given the role of the Captain of the neutral ship.

Capitol has a programme which changes every two days and includes many good films in their repeat run. 'Boom Town' of M. G. M. is revived at Broadway and it is a fine all star picture as Spencer Tracy, Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert, and Hedy La Marr feature in it.

Another Charlie picture is to be seen at National Talkies, Sandhurst Road, besides "The Great Dictator' at New Empire.

CITIZENS' CHOICE

Congress Municipal Party Leader's Challenge To Madras Mayor

MADRAS, Feb. 15.

"I am not prepared to grant that our House was not in order. On the other hand, it was in excellent condition, working like a trim and well-oiled machine, except when some one with an imaginary grievance tried to obstruct and hinder its working" says Dr. U. Krishna Rao, Leader of the City Municipal Congress Party, replying to the Mayor in connection with Congress resignation. Dr. Krishna Rao adds: "I am really amused at your reference to "patriotism, courage and responsibility."

"The Congress has given up power, prestige, patronage and all that comes with Responsible Government to follow what it thinks, as a principle. Men who were the rulers of eight provinces are now in jail for following a principle. We in the Corporation resigned our seats also for a principle, but there is only one way by which we can find out what every citizen thinks as to who has been more patriotic, more courageous and doing one's bit by his fellow-citizen better, Congressmen of our type or others of your type. I refer to a general election.

If you can induce the Govern with whom I am sure you have great influence, to dissolve all Municipal, Local and Legislative bodies, release the leaders who are in jail and allow a free and fresh election to these bodies, you will have an answer to your charge. But I am sure, you dare not do it. Previous experience is enough. If you like, try it again. We will be happy to know the citizens' "choice".—A. P.

NO SOLICITATION OF ALMS

Amendment To Railways Act

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15

By an amendment of the general rules under the Indian Railways Act, it is announced that "except under, and in conformity with the terms and province, provisions of a licence granted by the railway administration in this behalf, no person shall hawk or expose for sale on any train, station platform or premises any article whatever, or tout for transport or solicit fares for any vehicle.

No person, whether in possession of a ticket or not shall beg or solicit alms, subscriptions or charities in any part of railway premises or in trains."—A. P.

NAGPUR NAGAR C. C. DISSOLVED

NAGPUR, Feb. 15

The Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee was dissolved today by an order issued by Mr. Bajrang Thekedar, M.L.A., President of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee, to whom President of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee handed over charge of that Committee. This step is stated to have been taken in pursuance of the recent circular of the All-India Congress Committee and marks the first stage in a process of dissolution of all Congress Committees subordinate to the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee.

The problem of dissolving the Provincial Committee itself it is understood will come up for consideration before Mahatma Gandhi in due course.—A. P.

Will Yugoslavia Remain Neutral?

(Continued from Page 13)

at noon, from their talks with Herr Hitler at Berchtesgaden says the official German News Agency. They went straight to the palace to report to Prince Paul the Regent.—Reuter.

BELGIAN LEGATION IN BUCHAREST

LONDON Feb. 15

The German Radio states that the staff of the Norwegian Legation in Bucharest have been asked by the Rumanian Government to leave that country. The reason given is that Rumania no longer recognises the Government represented by the Norwegian Legation there.—Reuter.

NO PASSAGE TO GERMAN TROOPS?

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Feb. 15.

It is expected that the Yugoslav Premier and the Foreign Minister who left for Berchtesgaden yesterday would maintain the attitude of neutrality and refuse the passage of German troops

JUGOSLAVIA ASKED TO SIGN AXIS PACT?

NEW YORK:—The "New York Times", quoting high political quarters in Belgrade, state that the main subject of the talks during the visit of the Jugoslav statesmen to Germany was a proposal that Jugoslavia should sign the Axis Pact, but the answer was deferred until the statesmen had conferred with the Regent, Prince Paul. According to the "New York Times" Berlin correspondent neutral quarters in Berlin believe that no concrete results can be expected from the meeting.

Will Plan To Occupy Bulgaria Be Postponed Till Spring?

ANKARA:—The view is expressed here that if the Jugoslav Ministers declined to state definitely to Herr Hitler whether Jugoslavia would move in the event of a German advance in the Balkans, then the German plan for the occupation of Bulgaria would probably have to be postponed until the spring at least. It is pointed out in Turkish circles that of the German troops at present in Rumania only 10 or 12 divisions could be spared for the occupation of Bulgaria, which would be insufficient to establish an effective front in Salonika Moreover extra risks would be taken by the Germans if they sent a small army to Bulgaria without being certain of the attitude of Jugoslavia and Turkey on either flank.—Reuter

KING BORIS FOR BERLIN?

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON Feb 15.

No confirmation is available here to the report that King Boris is going to meet Hitler.

Diplomatic Representatives Leave Bucharest

ROME, Feb. 15

The diplomatic representatives of Britain and members of the Belgian, Dutch and Chinese Legations left Bucharest by special train for Constanza this evening (Friday), according to a Bucharest dispatch to the Stefani Agency. There were about 100 people in the party. The party will embark at dawn on Saturday in the Turkish steamer "Izmir" placed at their disposal by the Turkish Government and will sail for Istanbul, from where they will leave for Egypt aboard a warship.—Reuter.

TURKEY WARNS BULGARIA

LONDON, Feb. 14

The Bulgarian denials concerning the presence of German troops have not convinced the Turkish press, according to the independent French Agency's Istanbul correspondent. It is declared that "Turkey will not be deceived if the Bulgarians pretend to cede the right of passage under pressure from superior forces."

The newspaper "Republic" asserts that in such an event Germany will be considered the aggressor and Bulgaria as the accomplice. It adds that the Turks are earnestly calling Bulgaria's attention to the dangers of such complicity, emphasising that if Germany wins, Bulgaria would lose her independence, but repeated appeals for Balkan solidarity appear to have found no echo in Sofia.—Reuter

SOVIET FLEET SAILS ON MANOEUVRES

BERNE, Feb. 15

The Soviet Fleet has sailed on manoeuvres in the Black Sea, according to a Sofia dispatch to the Swiss telegraphic Agency.—Reuter

Enemy Raid On Malta

MALTA, Feb. 15.

Enemy aircraft flew over Malta on four occasions last night says an official "communique". Bombs were dropped Three persons were killed and seven injured. Government and civilian property was slightly damaged. A British fighter damaged one enemy aircraft.—Reuter.

SUBHAS BOSE MYSTERY

Notice Of Proclamation For Arrest Pasted At Gate Of Residence

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

A notice of proclamation for the arrest of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was posted this morning at the gate of Mr. Bose's residence in Elgin Road by the Special Branch Police.

The notice was ordered to be issued on February 3 by the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, before whom Mr. Bose stands charged under certain Sections of the Defence of India Rules.

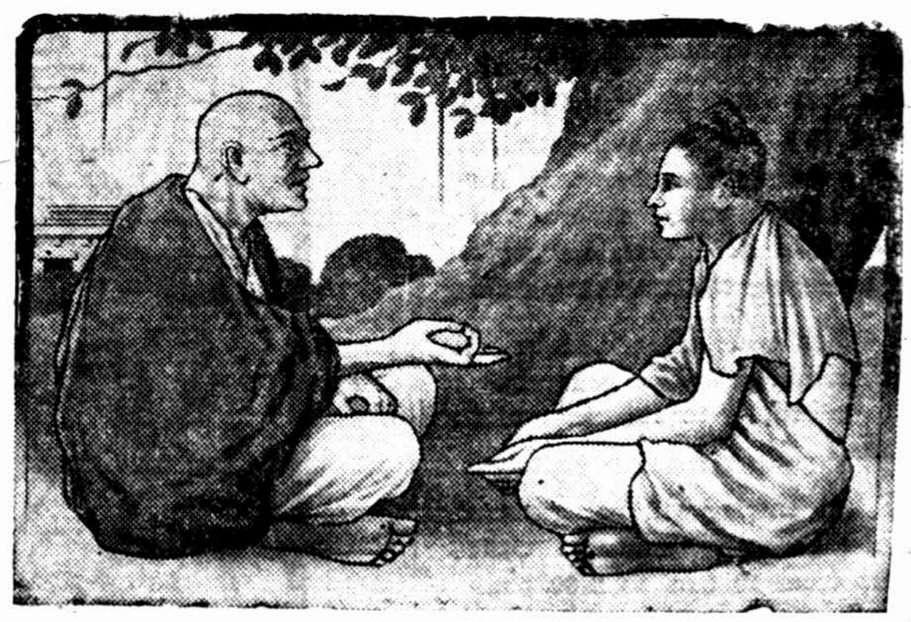
The police also took Mr. Arobindo Bose, a nephew of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, to the Special Branch Headquarters at Ellysiam Row for interrogation.—A. P.

SUBHAS' PROPERTY TO BE ATTACHED

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

A copy of the order of proclamation and for the attachment of property issued by the Presidency Magistrate against Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was posted this morning at the Elgin Road premises of Mr. Bose.

Aurobindo Bose nephew of Mr. Subhas Bose, was taken this morning to the office of the special branch of the Calcutta police for examination.—United Press.



OVER THOUSAND YEARS AGO

the sages of India discovered Makaradhwaja. Few medicines have had such a long trial. Physicians of all schools now recognize it as a valuable remedy and prescribe it in various diseases. Makaradhwaja in its original form is an inert drug and has to be ground extremely fine before it is fit for administration. But it cannot be ground fine enough by pestle and mortar however much one may try. What seems impalpable to the naked eye proves to be a mass of rough grains under the microscope. This is why Makaradhwaja so often fails to act. To be certain, one should use

Anumakaradhwaja

which is the pure Shadguna gold-treated variety reduced by a powerful disintegrative process to particles of infinitesimal size and of greatly increased activity.

A Phial Contains 14 Tablets (7 full doses)

CALCUTTA • BENGAL CHEMICAL • BOMBAY.

Agents:—
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

FUGITIVES COMPETITION

Catch the fugitives as they are running away from law! You are asked to use your detective faculties to outwit the criminal's ingenuity in disguising himself or herself to escape from your clutches. If you succeed in catching all of them without making any mistake the First Prize is yours—and you know it is not a small sum.

In the two series of pictures those marked A, B, C, are the criminals. They are shown in their disguises in the series numbered 1, 2, 3, ... Man may disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa'. The faces are shown in almost the same position. They may be slightly lowered or raised but not turned sideways. You have to use your brains to penetrate through their disguises and pick out the criminals.

For instance, the man shown in the illustration marked "H" has disguised himself by putting on woman's dress as illustrated in No. 8. Therefore we put No. 8 against "H" in the coupon. Similarly the woman in the illusration marked "M" has disguised herself by putting on a man's dress and a moustache and beard as in No. 13. Therefore No. 13 is entered against "M" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with Annas Eight per entry before Wednesday 19th Feb., 1941, subject to and observing the following rules:

1. When you have filled in all the numbers write your name and address in full in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 19th February, 1941 the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY, 19th FEB., 1941

(Extra Coupons See (Page 31)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706. G. P. O. BOMBAY

or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Fugitives Competition.

16/2/'41.

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	13
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Punters Fare Disastrously At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

The Fifth Day of the Calcutta Spring Meeting to-day again proved disastrous for the public, only one favourite in a card of seven events materialising.

The next pool of Rs. 31,737 of the treble tote was carried over and it will be the main attraction of the mid-week Meeting next Wednesday.

Little Abbot was the sole favourite in the chief event to win, beating President's Putter in a tight finish.

Ringstead was the only successful trainer to saddle two winners and Ayres and Higson were the only jockeys to ride two winners each.

The following are the results:—

THE RUSSA PLATE (Div. I).
Distance 6 Furlongs

THREE THREES 8-13 Stead	1
GOLDEN WOOD 8-11 Marland	2
ADAM 8-13 Marrs	3
TOURNAMENT 7-8 Ayres	4

All ran.

Tote paid: Rs. 107 for win, Rs. 26-8, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 38-8 for places.

THE THIRD CONSOLATION PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs.

HARLEQINADE 8-6 Marrs ..	1
DEQBERT NIGHT 9-0 Morley	2
OLD ALE 7-11 Lott	3
CYMBELINE 8-3 Ayres ..	4

Not run: Bridal Arch, Hothouse Boynton and Xanthe.

Tote paid: Rs. 73 for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 56-8 and Rs. 15-8 for places.

THE RUSSA PLATE (Div. II).
Distance 6 Furlongs

SAGONE 9-3 Scarlett	1
ANSON 8-1 Treffone	2
WILD VIXEN 8-1 Peacock ..	3
SON OF A WITCH 7-13 Higson	4

Not run: Air Minded and Marshbug.

Tote paid: Rs. 91-8 for win, Rs. 27-8, Rs. 26 and Rs. 30-8 for places.

THE GREAT EASTERN PLATE.
Distance 6 Furlongs.

LITTLE ABBOT 9-4 Ayres ...	1
PRESIDENT'S PUTTER 9-3 Marrs	2
WANSFELL 9-2 Ermer	3
SALLY'S GIFT 8-13 Scarlett	4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 24 for win, Rs. 17 and Rs. 25 for places.

THE HASTINGS CUP (Div. I)
Distance 1-1|4 Miles.

EXPUNGE 8-6 Higson	1
FIRE LIGHT 8-10 Harris	2
SPANISH BILL 9-2 Marrs ..	3
POET'S WALK 8-6 Baker	4

Not run: Golden Fold, Hothouse.

Tote paid Rs. 124-8 for win, Rs. 40-8, Rs. 29 and Rs. 34 for places.

THE HASTINGS CUP (Div. II)
Distance 1-1|4 Miles.

HONEY BIRD 8-1 Ayres	1
PROMENADE 8-6 Ermer	2
AZRU 9-4 Marland	3
GRAYFON 7-11 Higson	4

Not run: Hilt.

Tote paid Rs. 164-8 for win, Rs. 60 Rs. 38 and Rs. 38 for places.

THE RUSSA PLATE (Div. III)
Distance 6 Furlongs.

CALEROTH 7-11 Higson	1
HIGHBALL 7-6 Foy	2
INDIAN ROSE 7-10 Harris ..	3
FLAMES 8-5 Adley	4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 91 for win, Rs. 23-8, Rs. 25 and Rs. 31-8 for places.

GREY HAIR.

Guliyan's Hair Dye Tree Brand.

TO DYE ONCE A MONTH ONLY. A boon to ladies with long hair—no staining of skin—no smell—makes hair beautiful, black, soft, glossy, Dye penetrates through the roots, stimulates natural pigment—does not produce headache, swelling of face, cold- Rs. 9 per dozer V P extra *Agents Wanted everywhere.*

Two GULIYAN'S STORES,

PANCHGANI via POONA, INDIA. *Or in Bombay from.—Hemp & Co.,-Monji Visram, Juma Masjid,—Abbarally, Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.-Perry Co.. Grant Road.*

SATURDAY'S HOCKEY

Dull Fare In Championship: Excitement Prevailed At Parel

The hockey on Saturday in the two matches down for decision in the Provincial Championship was dull and the stands were disappointed with the fare of the evening.

In the first game the Young Sports more or less did what they liked with the Deccan Sports. The winners scored six times with no reply from their opponents.

One felt that Kirkee Ordnance could have scored more than four goals against the Bombay Gymkhana, if they had been more serious about the scoring business of the game. They scored on four occasions. The Bombay Gymkhana, played a sort of hit and run hockey and were great spoilers of good movements. They scored once and retired defeated by four goals to one.

To-day's Matches

B. P. H. A. ground—4 p.m. Maharashtra vs. Bombay Telephone Coy; 5-15 p.m.—Brijraj Young Men vs. Kirkee United.

Parel Hockey

Contested hockey and a protest by a losing side provided plenty of excitement at Parel when two further matches in the Lewis Cup Competition were played.

In the early encounter the odd goal in three gave the decision to the District Suburban Police (Bandra) over the Young Goans. As the score indicates the issue was very well contested and the match was packed with incidents. Hearne opened the scoring, giving the Police the lead. Menezes, however, came along and put the Young Goans on terms before the sides changed ends.

A great duel followed and it was anybody's game. Sigamani, of the Police, however, snapped up a scoring opportunity and gave the Police the advantage, which they kept till the close to win.

DISPUTED PENALTY BULLY

The Khatau Sports beat the Reserve Bank of India Sports Club by two goals to one. The decider was the sequel of a penalty bully.

The penalty bully award, the Reserve Bank felt, was wrongly given by the Referee and protested after the match. This will receive attention this evening by the Lewis Cup Tournament Committee. The Bank went ahead in the first period through de Mello. They failed to cross over with this lead, as the Khatau Sports Club equalised, thanks to Ulal.

The late half was a ding-dong affair, but the Khatau Sports Club earned the verdict through a goal from a penalty bully. Khatau Club forward was on the point of scoring, when, as seen from the stands, a defender threw his stick towards the ball. The stick missed its objective and then it appeared as if the defender put his foot to the ball deliberately. The Referee gave a penalty bully which yielded the all important point.

The Bank point of view is that the stick of the defender fell and was not thrown, and that the ball was pushed against his foot. The defender did not use his foot to save.

To-day's Games

St. Xavier's College Gymkhana, Parel—4-15 p.m. Bombay Textile Catholic Association vs. Kanara Catholic Association; 5-15 p.m.—Lusitanians vs. St. Xavier's College "A".

Punjab Tennis Championships

LAHORE, Feb. 15.

Shafi and Savara defeated Sohan Lal and Shamsher Singh in the Men's Open Doubles of the Punjab Tennis Championships this evening at the Gymkhana Courts.

The results were:—

MEN'S SINGLES (OPEN): Rafiq Khan beat Bakshi Tirlok 6|2, 9|7; Harish Chandra beat Alam 6|2, 7|5; Satvir beat M. Naqi 6|2, 5|0, (latter retired).

MEN'S DOUBLES (OPEN): Shamsher Singh and Sohan Lal W. O. A. Thom and D. Thom; Shafi and Savara beat Sohan Lal and Shamsher Singh, 6|4, 1|6, 6|4; P. L. Pandhi and Satvir beat Taylor and Stainton 6|4, 6|3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Mrs. Cooper beat Miss Trevor Jones 6|1, 6|3.—A. P.

Hockey

ALL-INDIA TO MEET BENGAL

The Bengal Hockey Association are arranging the biggest match of the year in aid of the War Fund. In this encounter a selected Bengal side will face a fully representative All-India side.

"The Bombay Chronicle" is informed that there is every possibility of Dhyan Chand, the hockey wizard and his brother, Roop Singh, the hockey jugler, playing in this match for All-India, the former if his military duties do not stand in his way will captain the side.

The All-India team will be a formidable side and it is believed that such a combination did not take the field in Calcutta before. The following will be the All-India side:—

J. T. Francke (Madras and 1941 All-India)—Goal keeper.

J. Phillips (Bombay and 1936 Berlin Olympics and 1941 All-India)—Right Full Back.

Mohd. Hussain (Manavadar, 1935 New Zealand and 1936 Berlin Olympics)—Left Full Back.

Manna Singh (N.W.F.P. and 1941 All-India)—Right Half Back.

Durga (Central India)—Centre Half Back.

W. Fernandez (Bombay and 1941 All-India)—Left Half Back.

Kishen (Central India and 1941 All-India)—Right Extreme.

Lieut. A. Dara (Punjab, Army and 1936 Berlin Olympics)—Right Inner.

Dhyan Chand—Captain (Army, 1928, 1932, & 1936 Olympics)—Centre Forward.

Roop Singh (U. P. 1932 and 1936 Olympics)—Left Inner.

Peter Fernandez (Sind, 1935 New Zealand & 1936 Berlin Olympics)—Left Extreme.

From the above it will be seen that four of the forwards who will play in this match played against Germany and beat them in hockey in the Berlin Olympic Games. In the event of Dhyan Chand and Roop Singh not being available, which is not very likely excellent substitutes have been arranged for in the persons of Hakim (Bombay and 1941 All-India) and Muneer (Bhopal). In that case Dara will play as centre forward.

Four trial matches will be played to select the Bengal team and permission has been obtained from the Indian Hockey Federation to include Bengal's All-India players in the Bengal team. Mustaque Ahmed of Delhi, who was selected right full back for the 1941 All-India team is now in Calcutta studying in the Calcutta University and will be available, if selected, for the Bengal team.

Ranji Trophy Inter-Zone Final

LAHORE, Feb. 15.

In spite of the best efforts by the Northern India Cricket Association to play the Inter-Zone final of the Ranji Trophy against Maharashtra at Lahore the match has been fixed at Poona. It is understood that the N.I.C.A. are playing that match under protest and that Jahangir Khan, their skipper, will not be able to make the trip.—A. P.

The "Savkari Pash" is to be screened at Bharat Mata Cinema, Lalbaug, to-day (Sunday at 9 a.m. (S.T.) for the workers of the Kamala Mills Ltd. Admission is free.

Satyagraha Arrests And Convictions

Editor Of "Ajmal" Jailed: 2 Persons Arrested In City: Town Congress Committees Abolished In Mahakoshal

In Bombay And Suburbs:

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A batch of two Congressmen selected by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for offering Satyagraha this evening was arrested by the police at about 4-30 a. m. and taken to Thana for detention by an early morning train.

The batch was composed of Mr. V. G. Mahajan, member of the "E" Ward Congress Committee and Mr. Anilkumar Thakkar, Treasurer of the "F" Ward Congress Committee.

Mr. S. M. Powar, member of the "G" Ward Congress Committee who was originally included in the list of Satyagrahis for to-day, has postponed the date of Satyagraha.

The next batch of Satyagrahis from Bombay proposes to offer Satyagraha on Tuesday.

K. A. Tripathi Gets Six Months For Shouting Slogans

ANDHERI, Feb. 15.

Satyagraha by means of anti-war slogans was offered at Andheri on Saturday by Mr. Ramratan A. Tripathi, Secretary of the Andheri Congress Committee. Mr. Tripathi was arrested after he had raised the slogans several times near the Ram Mandir at Andheri.

Mr. Tripathi was later placed before the First Class Magistrate at Andheri and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment.

The "class" will be decided afterwards.

AT VILE PARLE

Mr. Ramniklal Choksi will offer Satyagraha on Monday, the 17th inst. at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) opposite the Municipal Office Building Vile Parle (Nehru Road). His friends will give him a send off at 8 that very morning at Choksi Bhuvan. He is an old Congress worker of Bombay and Vile Parle.

AT KALYAN

The Secretary of the Kalyan City Congress Committee writes:

"According to the programme settled in the beginning it was arranged that I should offer Satyagraha on the 17th instant. But, I have received orders from the Thana District Congress Committee that I should offer Satyagraha on the 22nd instant.

Accordingly I have fixed Saturday the 22nd to offer Satyagraha in Shiwaji Chowk, Kalyan at 4-30 p.m."

In Gujarat:

BROACH.—Shrimati Narmadaben Ratuprasad Bhatt, the only lady member of the Broach District Local Board, will intimate the District Magistrate on Monday the 17th inst., of her intention to offer Satyagraha in the city on Tuesday. She is second woman Satyagrahi of the District.

Shrimati Narmadaben has been taking a very active part in all the activities of the Congress since many years. In 1930, she regularly picketed foreign cloth shops and country liquor booths. She was convicted and sentenced twice in 1930 and 1932. Her son. Sjt. Vaikunthlal Ratuprasad Bhatt, was arrested on 29th January for offering Satyagraha in Lallubhai's Chakla. Her husband. Sjt. Ratuprasad Bhatt led two batches of Broach District Volunteers to Dharasana in 1930. Later on he too suffered imprisonment.

DOHAD:—Syt. Harilal Shah. Secretary Dohad town Congress Committee has to-day intimated to the Additional District Magistrate of Panchmahals of his intention to offer Satyagraha on 17th February by shouting anti-war slogans.

AHMEDABAD:—Mr. Umarkhan Sherkhan, Secretary of the local 'Tanzime Afghan' and a Khudai Khidmatgar was arrested while offering Satyagraha this evening in the city.

Mr. Odhavji Ravji Aya, a Congress worker of Rajkot, was arrested while offering Satyagraha at Kumarkhan village of Ahmedabad District.

Mr. Moinuddin Harris, Editor of "Ajmal" Daily, who has been sentenced to 8 months' simple imprisonment.

CONVICTIONS AT THANA

Editor Of 'Ajmal' Jailed

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Feb. 15.

Mohiuddin Harris, editor of 'Ajmal' and treasurer of J. A. of India was convicted to-day under the Defence of India Rules No. 38 by the City Magistrate, Thana, to eight months' S. I. and was ordered to be given "B" class.

Mr. Mustafa Fakki was convicted by the Thana City Magistrate, to-day under Rule 38 of the Defence of India Rules and was sentenced to eight months' simple imprisonment and was given "B" class.

In Maharashtra:

SATARA:—According to reports available here, Mrs. Vijayavathi Bai Hudup who offered Satyagraha yesterday at Limb village, Satara District by shouting anti-war slogans, was arrested and lodged in Satara jail.

In C. P. & Berar:

JUBBULPORE:—Kuluram Jain who had offered Satyagraha on 13/1 was arrested at Damoh and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 100.

At Raipur, Kanhiayalal Lunia was sentenced to a week's imprisonment and Oomarsingh fined Rs. 100.

At Harda, Nurbudaprasad Gargav was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, while Pandit Ramdayal Chaturvedy was arrested under the Defence of India Rules at Itarsi.

Babulal Tewari who offered Satyagraha at Jaswadi near Khandawa was arrested.

All town Congress Committees in Mahakoshal were dissolved under instructions from the A.I.C.C. Office.

Pandit Babulal Tiwari, has been convicted to-day and sentenced to six months' R. I.

Next Satyagraha is to be offered by Syt. Fakirchand at Lal Bagh in Berhampur.

Two prominent ladies and 3 gentlemen from Indore are offering Satyagraha in this District everyday from village to village but are not being arrested.

MR. MUSTAFA FAKIH who was arrested at Bhivandi and sentenced at Thana to 8 months' simple imprisonment.

In The Punjab:

LAHORE:—Kakeev Chini Lal, President of the Gurdaspur District Congress Committee was sentenced to three months' and a fine of Rs. 200.

Dr. Roshanlal Bhasin, was arrested at Lyallpur.

At Jullunder, Jeewanram and Darshan Singh, were sentenced to one year's imprisonment and fine of Rs. 200 each, in default six months' further imprisonment.

Lalchand was arrested.

Pandit Girdharlal was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, in default six months' further imprisonment.

Sardar Kartar Singh of Mallabedian was arrested.

Mr. Peareyalal, a local Congress worker, who offered Satyagraha near Lahore railway station was arrested under the Defence of India Act.

Multan:—Mr. Fatehchand Buton, General Secretary of the Local Congress Committee and Municipal Commissioner, who was to offer Satyagraha this afternoon was arrested late last night.

In Tamil Nad:

MADRAS:—Mr. K. Ramchandra Bhat of South Kanara offered Satyagraha to-day in Mylapore by shouting anti-war slogans. He was immediately arrested under the Defence of India Rules. and kept in police custody. He will be produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Monday for trial.

TANJORE:—Mr. V. N. K. Kuppuswami Bhagavatar, who offered Satyagraha this morning was arrested while he was proceeding along the public road followed by a crowd. He was produced before the Town Sub-Magistrate charged for an offence under the Town Nuisance Act. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. The Magistrate adjourned the trial to Monday and enlarged the accused on bail.

In Andhra:

MADRAS:—Eighty-five persons who offered Satyagraha from Andhra Districts, but were not arrested, are on their way to Delhi walking by easy stages through villages, says Mr. Kala Venkatarao, General Secretary of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee in the course of a statement. He adds: "There are in all 92 persons who are not arrested for offering Satyagraha in Andhradesa. They are mostly from Bellary, Gudur and Tenali.

SIKHS AND CONGRESS

JULLUNDUR, Feb. 15.

"The Sikhs have always formed the vanguard of the Indian National movement and they will continue to do so in the future. The Sikhs have played an important role in strengthening the Congress and it is by the activities of the Shiromani Akali Dal that the Sikhs are much nearer to-day than ever to the representative political organisation of the country—Congress", said Jathedar Udham Singh Nagoke presiding over the second session of the All-India Akali Conference held at Rurkakalan in Jullundur District to-day.

Referring to the attitude of certain Congress leaders which have created a confusion and give a chance to the reactionary Sikhs to agitate against the Congress, he observed that those were mere personal views and had no relation with the policy of the Congress as a whole.

He believed that the Congress was a platform for all nationalist forces and said that the withdrawal of the Sikhs from the Congress at this stage would be harmful both for the country and the Sikh community.

The President strongly condemned the Pakistan Scheme as unpatriotic and anti-national and held that the Communal Award and the introduction of separate electorates were responsible for the scheme.

He added that such a scheme would not solve the communal differences, but widen the gulf between the different communities.

He appealed to all nationalist forces irrespective of communities to stand united against any division of India.

Analysing the international situation the President said that a great change was expected in the world which would naturally affect India. He exhorted the audience to set aside petty differences and be ready for any sacrifice demanded of them.—United Press.

INDIRA NEHRU TO RETURN BY END OF MONTH

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.

Miss Indira Nehru, daughter of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who is at present in England, hopes to leave for India by the end of this month, according to a telegram received from her by Mr. Hutheesingh.—A. P.

In U. P.:

CAWNPORE, Feb. 14

The following have been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each and fines varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 in default 1 month's further imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules:

Messrs. Brij Behari Mehrotra, Vice-President of the District Congress Committee, P. N. Bannerji, Debi Charan Sharma, Ganga Charan Misra, Nityanand Pandey, Seaminaraina Sharma, Hazarilal Achenda and Lakshmikant Shukla.

Mr. Khuda Bux and Mr. Kishori Lal were arrested today for offering Satyagraha.—A. P.

RACING

Thrilling Finishes At Mahaluxmi

Hikmat Pasha Deadheats With Seventh Heaven In Arab Derby

Backers experienced mixed luck on the third day of the Big Meeting at Mahaluxmi. The few favourites that obliged during the day paid measly dividends and punters should have burned their fingers considerably on Chhatrasal, and Tiger King.

Trainer Patel was the most successful of the trainers, who had the credit of saddling four winners, including Gay Spaniard and Seventh Heaven in the two big events. But in the Bombay Arab Derby, he had to share the honours with Syed Fattah, whose charge Hikmat Pasha deadheated with Seventh Heaven.

CLOSE FINISHES

Several short head finishes kept the punters on their toes, excited and thrilled. The Arab Derby in which Seventh Heaven was the 4 to 1 on favourite provided an exciting tussle between the favourite and the 11 to 1 Hikmat Pasha. Hikmat Pasha, lowly weighted was leading comfortably before the stands, and Britt's attempt on the favourite was a bit slow timed, and the Baroda grey had to be satisfied with a dead heat with Hikmat Pasha Seventh Heaven paid a ridiculous dividend of Rs. 3 on a ten rupee ticket.

The Druids Lodge Handicap also provided an exciting finish Mootlaw was the favourite while Scotland for Ever too was equally in demand, at threes. Cosmopolitan had some solid backing at fives. Scotland for Ever squeezed home a winner from Golden Beam and Hellenikos, the margins of verdict being short head and short head.

Patel's two candidates Captain Blood and Meddlesome, displaying remarkable and incredible return to form, in distinct contrast to their recent attempts, surprised the punters by winning respectively the Kirkee Plate and The Manton Plate at long odds. Chhatrasal now under Patel's charge was installed the first favourite in the Manton Plate, but he was nowhere.

No victory in the day was more readily gained than those of Gloaming's and Gay Spaniard's, who were both 2 to 1 on favourites. They won in a canter, being too good for the entire field.

Talib had his only winner for the day in the long priced Laia, whom nobody could fancy after a series of inglorious exploits. The favourite Jawahir Pasha was rather unlucky in being short headed.

Torch Royal as I had anticipated won in easy fashion the division two of the Gatwick Plate from the favourite Neocell and King of Sports, and proved that he is definitely a cut above the class in which he was running.

The daily double paid a ridiculous dividend of Rs. 6|8 and the treble returned Rs. 1.477 on the Meddlesome, Captain Blood, and Scotland for Ever combination.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. M. J. Vurdhman's LALA 7/11, Jadhav 1
Mr. E. M. W. Jayasuriya's JAWAHIR PASHA 8/0, Ramchandra 2
Mr. N. E. D. Pandole's GREAT STAR 9/2, K. B. Irani 3
Maharaj Kumar Udayasinhrao Gaekwar and Khanderao Gaekwar of Baroda's JOHN WILKES 8/6, R. Vithal 4
All ran.
Won by short head, 1 1/2 lengths and 1/2 length.
Time: 1 min. 38 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 124 for win; Rs. 45, Rs. 17 and Rs. 26 for places.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE GATWICK PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. M. D. Petit's TORCH ROYAL 9/0, Davison 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's NEOCELL 9/0, Jadhav 2
Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's KING OF SPORTS 7/11, Eude 3
Mr. A. Higgins' TERRACE 8/5 (cd. 8/7), Scanlan 4
Not run: Full Bloom 8/11, Sir Amos 8/0.
Won by 1 length, 1/2 length and 3/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 40 3/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 66 for win; Rs. 19, Rs. 17 and Rs. 20 for places.
Winner trained by W. Buckley.

THE GATWICK PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1 -mile.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's GLOAMING 9/4, Jadhav 1
Sir Sultan Chinoy's ALBERTINE 9/11, Marrable 2
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's BALLINAHOWN 7/11, Raffaele 3
Maharaj Kumar Udayasinhrao Gaekwar of Baroda's TIPPERARY 8/0, Carr 4
Not run: Shadrach 7/11.
Won by 3 lengths, head and 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 39 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 25 for win; Rs. 13, Rs. 29 and Rs. 28 for places.
Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE EVE CHAMPION STAKES—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's GAY SPANIARD 8/13, Britt 1
Mr. J. C. D. Vanrenen's PHILDERER 8/6, Evans 2
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's FABLE 8/10, Davison 3
H. H. the Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's ORANGE FLOWER 8/6, Sibbritt 4
All ran.
Won by 4 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths, and short head.
Time: 2 mins. 9 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 31 for win; Rs. 12, Rs. 20 and Rs. 21 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE MANTON PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs.
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's MEDDLESOME 8/7, Davison 1
Mr. R. L. Pereira's GOOD CARE 8/0, Eude 2
Mr. Andrew's SIR ROBIN 7/12, Meekings 3
H. H. the Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's CHHATRASAL 8/10, Britt 4
All ran.
Won by short head, 4/2 length and 3/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 14 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 97 for win; Rs. 30, Rs. 20 and Rs. 36 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE BOMBAY ARAB DERBY—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SEVENTH HEAVEN 9/2, Britt (Dead heated with) Mr. K. J. Mehta's HIKMAT PASHA 7/8, Roberts 1
Mr. F. A. Irani's FARUQ PASHA 9/2, Scanlan 3
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's BANASH AMER 8/2, Meekings 4
All ran.
Deadheat, 5 lengths and 2 lengths.
Time: 2 mins. 53 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 8 for win on Seventh Heaven, Rs. 32 on Hikmat Pasha; Rs. 11, Rs. 14 and Rs. 13 for places.
Winners trained by M. C. Patel and Syed Fatah.

THE KIRKEE PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CAPTAIN BLOOD 8/11, Meekings ...1
Mr. A. Higgins' REDOUBLE 8/5, Scanlan 2
Mr. R. S. Irani's MAZARIN 8/11, B. McQuade 3
The Thakore Saheb of Lathi's TWINE 8/7, Brace 4
Not run: Cariyon 8/11, Pomp 7/11.
Tote paid Rs. 91 for win; Rs. 28, Rs. 35 and Rs. 90 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE DRUIDS LODGE HANDICAP—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Andrew's SCOTLAND FOR EVER 8/8, Evans 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's GOLDEN BEAM 9/0, Marrable 2
Messrs. K. Basu and W. Withall's HELLENIKOS 8/12, Raffaele 3
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's NATIONAL FLAG 9/0, Britt 4
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 45 for win; Rs. 18, Rs. 47 and Rs. 56 for places.
Winner trained by F. W. Northmore.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. B. C. E. de Soysa's LION OF LANKA 9/0, Davison 1
Mr. G. G. Lala's FADHLI MINSHAD 7/7, Roberts 2
Mr. E. C. E. de Soysa's STAR OF LANKA 8/10, Eude 3
Mr. Abid H. Doctor's DALLI AL IRAQ 7/4, Whiteside 4
Not run: King Hilal 7/13, Lu'ayb 8/8
Tote paid Rs. 37 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 25 and Rs. 37 for places.
Winner trained by Mowlud Haji Ali.

Western India Tennis Championships

Charanjiva And Kantawalla Beaten In Doubles: Other Fancied Players Move Up

Some really fine tennis was seen on Saturday in the Western India Championships. Players and pairs expected to win generally earned promotion. Not a few fans, however, were surprised at the exit of J. Charanjiva and J. N. Kantawalla in the Doubles.

The latter met defeat at the hands of K. K. Dastur and I. N. Laljee.

The struggle of the evening was seen on Court No. 3, where S. A. Azim and Miss L. Woodbridge eliminated after a dour duel G. T. Gillespie and Mrs. Seddon. The latter won the first set worthily and to all appearance had the match in their grasp when the second phase was entered upon. But Miss L. Woodbridge rallied wonderfully and called on Azim to pull himself together. They had the satisfaction of closing the second set better than their opponents (6-4). The early set had gone to Gillespie and Mrs. Seddon (6-3). Both pairs were playing fluent and fast tennis and an exciting third set was looked for, but Azim and Miss Woodbridge rose to great heights and finished the deciding set 6-1 to the good, much to the surprise of many. All four players were at the peak of their form and the match was the best so far seen in the tournament.

As mentioned earlier, K. K. Dastur and I. N. Laljee went into the semi-final stage at the cost of J. Charanjiva and J. M. Kantawalla. In this encounter Dastur played the major part in the victory. He played splendid tennis. His strokes were first timers, and piercing shots were swift and of admirable length. Laljee for his part relied on steadiness rather than aggression and it served well.

S. A. Azim though winning the first set from the Prince of Cutch 6-2, had a strenuous second set, which went to eight all and then ten-eight. A little bit of luck for the Prince of Cutch, and a third set would have been seen. The latter handled Azim's moderate service with ease, he was rarely pressed for time in the bouts of diving and showed a knack of finding the minute holes down the lines which even the best of volleys leave, but, it was tragic at times to see his efforts go just out of court.

Man Mohan continues to impress, and did so against D. G. Desai on Saturday. Desai adopted role of aggressor. It did not pay him. While Desai carried out an aggressive campaign, Man Mohan played a compact, model game of sound angle drives that broke up Desai's volleying game completely. Revelling in low bounds and angling the balls away from his opponent.

Miss K. Haji and Mrs. S. Mehta through sheer superior tennis bettered Mrs. Main and Mrs. R. Jhonstone.

Miss J. Moir and Mrs. Stanton were a class below Miss Leela Row and Miss L. Woodbridge and lost in straight sets, 6-1, 6-0.

The Results were:—

MEN'S SINGLES

S. A. Azim beat the Prince of Cutch, 6-2, 10-8; C. W. Barker beat A. E. Owen, 7-5, 6-3; Rasikumar of Wankaner beat N. Harada, 8-6, 6-1; N. V. Limaye beat P. F. Kekobad, 9-7, 6-4; Man Mohan beat D. G. Desai, 6-3, 6-1; R. N. Pandit beat I. N. Laljee, 6-1, 6-3.

PLATE MATCHES:—M. N. Nemani w.o. O. Sutton; E. Samuwa beat M. N. Sidhwa, 6-2, 6-2; H. J. H. Talyarkhan beat N. R. Gundil, 6-2, 6-4; S. G Row beat T. B. Bose, 7-5, 6-4; Madan Mohan beat R. R. Ruia 6-4, 6-2; J. R. Sanghani beat R. B. Sagreiya, 6-3, 6-3; M. R. Row w.o. Dr. Roy Cohn; E. Duthre beat P. J. Roy, 6-1, 6-1.

MEN'S DOUBLES

R. N. Pandit and N. V. Limaye beat A. C. Pereira and F. F. Vakharia, 8-6, 6-1; J. E. Tew and F. Bekkevold beat Kumar V. B. Singh and A. Peermahomed 6-2, 6-0; K. K. Dastur and I. N. Laljee beat J. Charanjiva and J. M. Kantawalla, 6-4, 6-3.

MIXED DOUBLES

S. A. Azim and Miss L. Woodbridge beat G. T. Gillespie and Mrs. Seddon, 3-6, 6-4, 6-1; P. F. Kekobad and Mrs. Maine w.o. H. J. H. Talyarkhan and partner.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

Miss Leela Row and Miss L. Woodbridge beat Miss J. Moir and Mrs. Stanton, 6-1, 6-0; Miss K. Haji and Miss S. Mehta beat Mrs. Maine and Mrs. R. Johnstone, 6-3, 6-4.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

(Court No. 2.)

4-00 p.m. F. Bekkevold vs. N. V. Limaye.

4-45 p.m. Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Tew vs. Miss Haji and Miss S. Mehta.

5-30 p.m. Rasikumar of Wankaner and Prince of Cutch vs. A. S. Azim and M. V. Bobjee.

(Court No. 3.)

4-00 p.m. K. K. Dastur vs. Capt. Ghose (Plate).

4-45 p.m. L. M. Khatau vs. M. Balaram (Plate).

5-30 p.m. R. N. Pundit vs. C. W. Barker.

(Court No. 4.)

4-00 p.m. K. V. K. Singh vs. L. E. Wynne (Plate).

4-45 p.m. J. N. Kantawalla vs. R. K. Shanghani (Plate).

5-30 p.m. G. Habib vs. G. D. Bhagat (Plate).

(Court No. 5.)

4-00 p.m. M. R. Merchant vs. M. S. Shodhan (Plate).

4-45 p.m. D. M. Pereira vs. A. J. Wadia (Plate).

5-30 p.m. J. H. Wadia vs. A. Peermahomed (Plate).

(Court No. 6.)

4-00 p.m. W. Richardson vs. P. F. Kekobad (Plate).

4-45 p.m. Madan Mohan vs. H. J. H. Talyarkhan (Plate).

5-30 p.m. D. M. Pereira vs. A. J. Wadia (Plate).

Madras Olympics

MADRAS, Feb. 14.

Corporal Wilkins set up a new record for Madras in the 16 lbs hammer throw (101 feet 1|2 inches) at the Madras Presidency Olympic Sports which commenced to-day at the Y.M.C.A. School of Physical Education. The previous best was by M. A. Hamid of the Y.M.C.A. School of Physical Education, 93 ft. 4 1|4 inches.

The Three Thousand Metre Race was won in a convincing way by Vadivelu of the M. and S. M. Railway, his time being 9 minutes 21seconds.—A. P.

FREE

Just send 4 annas stamps to get miraculous medicines of any sexual or venereal disease. Free for trial so that you may be convinced of their action before you spend and nay not be deceived as at other places. Gonorrhoea magically cured in a week without trial.

KAVIRAJ KHAZAN CHAND, B.A., Gold Medalist & Famous Sex Specialist, Chamberlain Road, Lahore (India).

JOURNALISTS IN CONFERENCE

Mr. B. G. Horniman, President of the Journalists' Association, Bombay, presided over a meeting of the city journalists in the Association premises on Friday, when the four Bombay members of the Standing Committee of the Editors' Conference, Messrs. Francis Low, S. A. Brelvi, K. Srinivasan, and S. Natarajan gave an account of the stewardship. Mr. Desmond Young, Chief Press Adviser with the Government of India also addressed the gathering.

The Hussein Day celebration was held at the Kesar Bag when Dastur Kaikhashru Mahiar Kufar Dastur Darab Pahlanna, High Priest of Wadiaji's Fire Temple (Bombay), presided. Picture (L) shows the huge gathering in the hall. (R) The High Priest addressing the meeting.

Girl students of the S. I. Education Society School who successfully staged "Bakta Kumanan" in aid of the school building.

The Pir Saheb of Mangrol, who recently abdicated the "gadi" in favour of the heir-apparent, is a descendant of Sultan Ibrahim bin Adham, King of Kabul, Balkh and Bokhara who renounced the crown for the service of God and humanity, and was afterwards known as a saint. The present Pir Saheb, who ascended the "gadi" in 1915, is a man of culture and had tried his best to foster Hindu-Muslim Unity and advocated cow protection by all classes of people.

"ELECT SUCCESSOR TO ABDUL WAJID"

Another Vacancy In Central Assembly

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16

It is announced that the Governor-General has declared vacant the seat in the Central Legislative Assembly of Maulvi Abdul Wajid who has been convicted by a Criminal Court involving a sentence of imprisonment for a period of more than one year.

The Constituency of Rohilkund and Kumaon Division (Muslim Rural) has been called upon to elect a successor to Maulvi Abdul Majid on or before March 21.—A. P.

Lady Vijiya Sees Gandhiji

WARDHA, Feb. 14

Lady Maharajkumarani of Vizianagram saw Mahatma Gandhi today. She is leaving for Benares tomorrow after seeing Mahatma Gandhi again.

It is understood that Maharajkumar of Vizianagram also will be coming here on February 24 to see Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

No By-Elections In Madras

MADRAS, Feb. 14

Government has notified that no by-elections will be held for the present to fill vacancy in the Madras Legislative Council caused by the death of Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, who represented the Ramnad General Constituency and also to fill the vacancy in the Madras Assembly caused by the resignation of Mr. Abdur Rahman Khan from Kurnool.—A. P.

EMERGENCY PRECAUTIONS IN BURMA

RANGOON, Feb. 15.

The Governor of Burma has issued an order prohibiting aliens from entering or remaining in border territories. These are the Shan States, the Tenasserim divisions, excluding Toungoo, district, and Bhamo and Myitkyina districts.—A. P.

Teachers And Politics

New Order Under Advisor's Raj In C. P.

NAGPUR, Feb. 14.

Taking advantage of the policy previously followed by the Government in regard to participation of teachers and other staff in activities of a political nature, several district councils in the province have constrained or encouraged their staff to engage in non-educational activities to the deteriment of their legitimate duties, states a resolution of the Provincial Government on its annual reports on district councils in C. P. and Berar for the year ending March, 1940.

The resolution adds that teachers were asked on threat of disciplinary action to enrol themselves and others as Congress members, to organise Congress meetings, to recite vows of independence, to take out Prabhat Pheries, to wear nothing but khadi and to foment general disaffection towards the Government.

Since the close of the year, Government have issued revised instructions to employees of local bodies indulging in political activities, which if faithfully followed, should avoid friction between the Government and its officers and local bodies and should improve the efficiency by discouraging undesirable distractions.—A. P.

Prophet Of Indian Nationalism

The Late Swami Vivekananda Recovered The Soul Of India For Indians

By S. G. SHOME

On Sunday, February 16, there will be celebrations all over the land in honour of the 79th birthday anniversary of the late Swami Vivekananda. On this auspicious occasion it is worth recalling what the present generation owes to this immortal son of India.

In his Essay on "Hero as Prophet", Thomas Carlyle defines the hero-prophet as an epoch-maker. This definition is more true of Swami Vivekananda than any other Indian personality of modern times, except Mahatma Gandhi. In many ways he was the fore-runner of all the progressive movements that we have witnessed and are witnessing during the last thirty years and more.

India In Bondage

At the time when the star of Vivekananda rose in the Indian firmament, there was no national life worth speaking of. The land was plunged in darkness everywhere. Indiscriminate aping of European manners and customs had been reduced to a fine art. Imitation of everything Western had become the stock-in-trade of the intelligentsia of the country. Apparently there was nothing original about us, of which we as a people could be proud. In this way the last quarter of the nineteenth century saw the culmination of the process of utter conquest of the East by the West, which began with the assumption of political powers by the East India Company in the early years of the 18th Century. Thus the domination of India by Britain was not merely political and economic; it was also cultural in the widest sense of the term. As a result the Indian mind for the first time in the course of centuries had come to a standstill as it were, dazzled and hypnotised by the evanescent glamour of European thought and literature. There was despair everywhere and the national impotence of the Indian people had become pronounced politically, socially, morally and intellectually.

It was at such a juncture that the new Messiah came to lead his people into the promised land "where the head is held high and the mind is free". Even at this distance of time, we could picture to ourselves Vivekananda, the born leader of men, standing on the topmost peak of our Himalayas, full of robust optimism and the courage of a god, beckoning his countrymen to "Awake, Arise and stop not till the goal is reached!" What a soul-stirring slogan for a nation which he found buried in the deep slumber of ages!

A Superman

Swami Vivekananda was of that order of supermen that Nature throws up now and again to restore order from chaos, to give shape and direction to the affairs of mankind. He realised what was wrong with his India. Henceforth it became his self-appointed mission to preach his new gospel of strength, self-respect and self-confidence. To Vivekananda, the Indian was not the despised political helot of a heterogeneous Empire from the West; he was the representative of a race that had lived and laboured long before the civilizations of Rome, Babylon and Greece had seen the light of day. By the wonderful power of his eloquence Vivekananda broke the magic spell that had held India in bondage for well-nigh two centuries. The message of the Swami was the message of hope, of progress and freedom.

With the unerring instinct of the Master, he saw that true religion was not synonymous with dogma. Service of the poor and the downtrodden, whom he called the Daridranarayan, was the most effective way of worshipping God. It was in this spirit that he condemned and decried all exclusive institutions and narrow privileges in Indian society. He was an Indian to the core of his being. He was the first Indian to declare, "Every pariah Indian is my brother" and none worked harder for the eradication of the curse of untouchability from the Indian soil than Swami Vivekananda. So long as he lived he laboured hard and unceasingly for the elevation of the poor and the outcast. No wonder much of the success that has lately followed our efforts in this direction, is directly traceable to his work and teachings.

A Poet Of Patriotism

The response of the nation was wonderful. Once the spell was broken, a new pulsation of thought was set going everywhere. Men seemed to be recovering their lost souls and India became the Mother once more, the Mother of Power, Freedom and Plenty.

Verily, Vivekananda re-discovered the Soul of India for us. Generations yet unborn of Indian men and women will remember Swami Vivekananda as the poet of patriotism, the prophet of nationalism and the lover of his country, and will continue to bless and cherish his memory until the end of time as long as India lives.

GUJARAT COLLEGE AGAIN

Threat Of Rustication And Cancellation Of Scholarships

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 15.

The Gujarat College deadlock is again taking a turn as a result of the explanation called for by the Principal from scholars for remaining absent in connection with the arrest of political leaders.

It is understood that a threat has also been given to stop Their scholarships in the event of their failing to give a satisfactory reply will be forfeited.

Another case is of Vashi, a leading student worker, who has been asked to give a written apology for taking active part in the strike, failing which he will not be allowed to appear for the examination.

Students are seriously considering the situation and have reported the whole matter to Sir Chinubhai and Lady Nilkanth on whose intervention the strike was called off.

KHAKSAR LEADERS ARRESTED

RAWALPINDI, Feb. 14.

Mr. Mahmud Minto, a pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Murree, and "Salarazam" of the Khaksar organisation, Rawalpindi, were arrested this morning along with Mohd Sadiq, another Khaksar leader.

The arrests are believed to be a sequel to the holding of a Khaksar camp at Rawalpindi last week.—A. P.

When Mahatma Opens Kamala Memorial Hospital

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.

Mahatma Gandhi will perform the opening ceremony of the Kamala Memorial Hospital at Allahabad on the evening of February 28.

Mahatma Gandhi will arrive in Allahabad for this purpose on the evening of February 27.—A. P.

Junagadh State Forces Leave For Front

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUNAGADH, Feb. 16.

Junagadh State forces consisting of both the State Lancers and Infantry have proceeded to the front.

Prior to their departure the Dewan encouraged the gallant soldiers to proceed and announced special liberal allowances for all people of different ranks.

BIKANER, Feb. 13.—Princess Sushil Kanwariji, the eldest grand daughter of His Highness the Maharaja, who was married last year to the heir apparent of Udaipur, gave birth to a son this evening.

THE IDOL OF DANCE WORLD
NOW THE RAGE OF THE

SILVER SCREEN

The Incomparable
SADHONA BOSE
rises to ethereal height of screen emotionalism.
IN

WADIAS'
Jewel Offering
RAJ NARTAKI
Director: MODHU BOSE

HINDUSTANI VERSION | AT | 2ND SECOND WEEK

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Mats. at 1-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1941

New York: Feb. 15.

Previous closing	10.24
To-day's opening	10.25
Difference	+1
To-day's closing	10.18
Difference	—6

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 185/8
Broach July/August	Rs. 186/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1941

Liverpool: Feb. 15.

Previous closing	8.32
To-day's opening	Closed

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: Feb. 15.

New York cotton was moderately active on trade and local buying but lack of any encouraging news from overseas induced increased offers.

Trading in March began at 10.25, i.e. one point higher than the last closing. Prices steadied on stray trade and local buying, but the demand soon tapered off and prices easily gave way under scattered hedging and liquidation with March closing at 10.18.

The following are to day's opening ranges in New York cotton:—

March (10.30/29) 10.25/25
May (10.28/28) 10.21/20
July (10.15/14) 10.07/06

The following are opening rates on Liverpool cotton market:—

American March (8.28) Closed
American May (8.29) Closed.
Egyptian Giza March (11.08) Closed
Egyptian Giza May (11.07) Closed

LONDON COMMODITIES

London: Feb. 15.

Castorseeds January February unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta February March (£18 9/16 quoted) Closed
Linseed La Plata March (£11 3/8 quoted) Closed
Groundnuts Coromandal February March (£17 1/4 quoted) Closed

JUTES

Dundee (£43) Closed
Lightning (£40) Closed

RUBBER

Spot ,12 3/4d paid and buyers) Closed.
Forward January March (12 15/16d paid and sellers) Closed

LONDON METALS

Tin (£263 1/2 buyers, £264 sellers. Strong) Closed
Electrolytic Copper (£62) Closed
Lead (£25) Closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) Closed

Weather Report

POONA: Feb. 15.

Scattered light precipitation occurred in the North-West Frontier Province and along and near the Western Himalayas. Dras reports half an inch and Mussoorie and Drosh a quarter of an inch of rain.

Temperatures continued to be markedly above normal over North-West India and the adjoining parts of the country, but have begun falling along and near the North-West Frontier.—A. P.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: Feb. 15.

Previous closing	4.03
To-day's opening	4.03 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: Feb. 15.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London: Feb. 15.

T. T. London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London: Feb. 15.

The following cable was received from London:—

Market is closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER

London: Feb 15.

Spot (23 1/4d) Closed
Forward (23 1/4d) Closed.

LONDON GOLD

London: Feb. 15.

London Gold (£8/8/0) Closed.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: Feb. 15.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.03.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.35) 30.35
London on Shanghai (0-3 7/32 to 0-3 9/16) 0-3 1/4 to 0-3 9/16
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1 2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay: Feb. 15.

There was no trading during the night session.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

Textile Improve

Madras: Feb. 15.

A slightly better sentiment was visible on the Stock Exchange. Conspicuously there was absence of selling pressure, which improved the rates in Textiles, Maduras and Buckinghams were keenly sought for. Piantings showed no change and last rates were generally maintained. Miscellaneous issues were moderately steady.

Transactions reported from 12 noon yesterday to 12 noon to-day:—

Indian Banks 30/6, Madura Mills 39/8 and 40/4, Mettur Industries 130/8, Buckinghams ord 242, 244, Palani Andavar ord 44 s o l, Nilgiri Neerugundi pref 92/8, Nilgiri Neerugundi ordy 1/6, Rajagiri 5/2, Chembra Peaks 3/7, Woodlands 5/14, Udayagiri 5/12 and 6, United Nilgiri Tea ord 121/8, Midlands 5/3, 5/2/6, B B Rubber 5/11 ex-d, Tropicals 19/2, Nellithanam 8/2, Cottanad ord 5, Kalpettas 19, S M E C ord 13, S M E C 2nd Pref 12/4, Mysore Sugar 48/12, Travancore Sugar 13/14, India Sugar ordy 10/4, Jeypore Sugar ordy 9/14 s l, Mettur Chemicals 9/4 s l, Mysore Chemicals 16/11, 16/10, Mysore Paper 14/6, 14/8, Indian Steel Rolling Mills ordy 7/13 and 7/14.

HIS PHILOSOPHY GAVE RUDE SHOCK TO AMERICANS

Tribute To Preaching Of Swami Vivekananda

"The first lesson we can learn from the life of Swami Vivekananda is the universalism of his spiritual beliefs and religious ideas, which is of profound importance in this age of communalism."

Thus declared Sir Jehangir Coyajee presiding over the 79th birthday anniversary celebration of Swami Vivekananda, at the Blavatsky Lodge, on Saturday.

Continuing the President said because of the universalism of his spiritual beliefs, the Swami could combine and reconcile monistic and pluralistic outlooks in religion, combine Eastern and Western ideals in thought and action.

According to Swami Vivekananda, the essence of religion was action. Life was action, energy and was meant for humanising lives. Had the Swami been living to-day he would have given invaluable advice and guidance in this critical time.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that Swami Vivekananda was born at a psychological time when the British rule over India was fully consolidated and the Indian mind, captivated by the advance of material civilisation of the West began to forget the cultural and spiritual heritage of the country. It was taken for granted that everything which was not accepted by the West was untrue and worthless.

When Swami Vivekananda went to America, the mighty Land of Dollars, he gave a rude shack to the American citizens by preaching his philosophy that pursuit of material happiness should not be the end of life. He also unpressed the American mind of the greatness of Indian culture and civilisation. Eighty years after his death, the greatest admirers of the Swami were to be found in America no less than in India.

What the Swami taught was the pursuit of truth, the pursuit of the mighty spiritual element that was in every one. and that the human and spiritual values of life were far above and beyond material achievement made by science.

PIONEER IN CO-EDUCATION

Tribute To Good Work Done By Ram Mohan And Chandavarkar Schools

Mr. G. L. Chandavarkar, Headmaster of the Ram Mohan English School while introducing the president. The most Rev. Dr. Roberts, Archbishop of Bombay, on the occasion of the prize distribution at Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday evening spoke at great length on the noble tradition built up by the Ram Mohan English School founded by the Prathana Samaj in 1917 and Sir Narayan Chandavarkar Marathi School.

The present institutions which have justified their existence as pioneers in co-education, on the eve of their silver jubilee celebration which is to come off next year claim also to their credit (apart from the creditable Matriculation results) a Unity and Service Volunteer corps

Concluding, he said that the institutions maintained proper understanding between the teacher and pupils and the teachers and guardians of the children. He thanked the members of the Managing Committee of the Prathana Samaj and he placed on record their sense of appreciation of the help rendered by the teaching staff.

The president, the Archbishop of Bombay after distributing the prizes commended the high principles and tradition followed by the Ram Mohan High School and Sir Narayan Chandavarkar Marathi School, and expressed his appreciation of the way in which they were thoroughly understood and practised. He also explained the advantages of co-educational system.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice President, Prathana Samaj on behalf of the Prathana Samaj thanked the president for gracing and blessing the function.

There was also an interesting programme of variety entertainment.

WAY TO ENLARGE SCOPE OF SOCIAL WELFARE

B. P. W. C. Urged To Organise More Centres And Branches In Mofussil

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The conference of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council reassembled at the Town Hall at 10-30 a.m. to-day. Mrs. J. R. Doctor, presided.

At the outset there was a talk on the desirability of holding schools in the morning. The speakers were Mrs. R. B. Billimoria and Mrs. R. D. Choksi. Later there was a resume of the Biennial Conference of the N. C. W. I. by Mrs. J. R. Doctor.

Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji and Mrs. G. Velinkar, then delivered addresses on the position of women primary teachers, particularly those employed by the Municipality.

Mrs. Maneklal Premchand made some suggestions for the furtherance of the Council's work in the course of which she said that it was necessary to organise more centres of the council and open branches in the mofussil.

The speaker expressed the opinion that, with proper co-ordination of all the centres, the Council would be a body to be reckoned with in the field of the social welfare of the province.

Mrs. Macklin spoke about the injustices suffered by the labouring women of the city. She said that most of these injustices arose from men jobbers For instance it was difficult to obtain jobs without bribes. The victims were unable to protest against this treatment.

The only remedy was to ask the authorities to employ educated women superintendents in women's departments.

After hearing Mrs. Macklin the Council passed a resolution to that effect.

The Council after several postponements of the discussion on the minimum standard of education for entrants to the nursing profession passed the following resolution to-day:—

"This conference of the Council is of the opinion that with a view to improving the quality of nursing service a residential preparatory Training School should be started in the city".

The following were elected as members of the Managing Committee for the current year:—

1, Mrs. D. D. H. Baria, 2, Miss K. J. Bharda, 3, Mrs. Roshan K. B. Bharucha, 4, Mrs. V. N. Chandavarkar, 5, Lady Clayton, 6, Mrs. E. G. Currimbhoy, 7, Goolbai M. Doctor, 8, Mrs. S. K. Dongerkerry, 9, Miss B. A. Engineer, 10, Dr. Mrs. Gilder, 11, Miss Leach Jhirad, 12, Mrs. J. S. Lam, 13, Mrs. Francis Low, 14, M. B. Madgavkar, 15, Dr. Miss J. E. Mistri, 16, Miss Amy Rustomji, 17, Mrs. A. P. Sabavala, 18, Mrs. Sumud Shah, 19, Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji, 20, Mrs. F. A. Vakil.

CAWNPORE, Feb 15.

Mr. Brahma Dutta Dixit, General Secretary of the City Congress Committee, Mr Yogendra Dutta Shukla, Mr. Someshwar Dayal Tripathi and Mr. Shyamlal Yadav were arrested to-day for offering Satyagraha.—A. P.

PROF. DARUWALA'S FEATS

WEIGHT-LIFTING WITH TEETH & BENDING BAR WITH EYE!

A large gathering at Sir C. J. Hall witnessed astounding feats of strength performed by Prof. Tehmurasp P. Daruwala, a well-known physical culturist of Calcutta, who recently set up an All-India record by lifting 295 pounds with the teeth at Calcutta.

At the beginning Prof. Daruwala easily lifted 200 pounds with his hands. After that in attempting to lift 204 pounds with his teeth, he lost two of his teeth. He succeeded, however, in his second attempt to lift the weight, after Mr. P. Rabadi, a pupil of Mistri's Physi-culture class (of Bombay) had done the feat.

The Professor was unable to repeat his All-India record performance owing to the sad accident of loosing two of his teeth.

He however succeeded in thrilling the audience with his unique feat of bending a solid bar of iron with his eye!

Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram who presided over the function, emphasised the value of physical culture. He highly appreciated the performance of Prof. Daruwala.

Two cups were presented to Prof. Daruwala, one by the President and the other by the Parsi Physical Culture and Health League.

Mr. P. Rabadi was also given a cup by Prof. Daruwala for having lifted 204 pounds with his teeth.

Prof. Daruwala said that as illluck would have it he was unable to repeat his Bengal performance in Bombay, he was sure to pay a second visit to Bombay, and if physi-culturists like Mistry and Sarkari would give him the necessary help and co-operation he was confident he would be able not only to lift 295 lbs but over 300.

FOLLOW MAHATMA'S POLICY OF NON-VIOLENCE

A public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Saturday night at Colaba Wadi when Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai presided.

Criticising the evasive policy of the British Government the President exhorted all the congressmen in particular and the whole country in general to follow the non-violent policy of Gandhiji and to be prepared to shoulder the responsibility of demanding immediately the satisfaction of the claim of India.

Among those who spoke were Messrs. Ambaram, F. M. Pinto, T. Lokesh Lala Sunderlal and others. Lala Sunderlal Nigam, who is offering Satyagraha on Tuesday was garlanded.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p. c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle".—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Maharashtrian youth LL.B. in service and also owning landed property desires a really beautiful bride. No caste or provincial restrictions. Apply Box No. 14220, "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted Candidates to learn Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Mattelsm. Excellent postal tuition. Books supplied free. Fees Rs. 40|-. Six months course. Diplomas awarded. Enclose four annas stamps for full details to the Raglands Eastern Medical College. Theni. S.I.R. (14213)

174. BOOKS

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation at Rs. 4 Fulgaliwalla, Ahmad Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay. (14234)

303. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted:—Machinery in good working order for Cigarette manufacture. Apply with full particulars first instant to Box No. 14232, "Bombay Chronicle."

346. INVESTMENTS

Wanted capitalist willing to Invest Rs. 2,000/- in a profitable business with trade in the market. Rare opportunity. Write Box No. 14219, "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR EXTRA
Strength, Power, Durability

650 dealers sell and service them. 1,00,000 cars run on AMCO today.

A model to suit every car. Special batteries built to suit any requirements.

Manufacturers:- AMCO LTD. BOMBAY—BANGALORE.

Agents :—BASANT GOKHALE & Co., 194, Gandhi Nagar, Bangalore City.

Use AMCO MOTOR CAR BATTERIES

WINNING The APPLAUSE FROM The MASSES & CLASSES!

SCREEN'S CAMPAIGN FOR MARITAL FRANCHISE!

CIRCO'S SOUL-STIRRING SOCIAL

Directed by: BALWANT BHATT

Madhusudan

Starring

KUMAR
MAYA BANNERJEE,
ASHALATA, KASHINATH,
JIWAN, BADRIPRASAD,
GULAB, SHYAMSUNDER

Drawing Crowds at

IMPERIAL

Cinema Lamington Road

Time:
4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun., and Holidays
at 1-30 p.m.

NEXT FRIDAY

NATIONAL STUDIOS'
will present

RADHIKA

Starring:

NALINI JAYWANT, HARISH,

JYOTI, SANKATHA PRASAD
KANAILAL, BHUDO ADVANI,
VINA KUMARI, SUNALINI
and others

The most artistic Creation of 1941

Directed by:
VIRENDRA DESAI
who gave you "Sanskar"

NATIONAL STUDIOS PATHE *Usual Timings*

SEVERAL LONDON AREAS BOMBED

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Hundreds of incendiary bombs were dropped on several London areas during a brief raid on Friday night.

Squads of organised fire watchers covered the streets preventing the bombs from causing fires.—Reuter.

A New Face on the Screen

NALINI JAYWANT

appears

THIS FRIDAY

IN

NATIONAL STUDIOS'

RADHIKA

with

HARISH

Jyoti, Kanailal, Veena Kumari, Sankata Prasad, Sunalini, Bhudo Advani and others.

Directed by:
VIRENDRA DESAI

PATHE

USUAL TIMINGS

Coming
NEXT SATURDAY

★

SHOULD SHE KEEP HER LOVER FOR HERSELF?

OR:

Should She Tread The Glorious Path Of Sacrifice And Let Another Woman Have Her Sweetheart?

AT

LAMINGTON
— TALKIES —

On The Air

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Ishrat Begam. 5-15 Anwar Khan. 5-25 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 5-30 Master Krishna Chandra. 5-45 B. R. Deodhar. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Zohrabai. 6-30 Jawab Men. 6-45 For villagers only. 7-45 Life in Malaya, 1. 7-57 Abdush Shakur. 8-10 Ishrat Begam. 8-20 It has happened. 8 25 Aziz. 8-30 B. R. Deodhar, 8-50 Next week's programmes. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Zohrabai. 10 Abdush Shakur. 10-15 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 10-20 B. R. Deodhar. 10-35 Ishrat Begam. 10-45 News in English.

Bombay I & II Programmes

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Susheela Tembe. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Instrumental selection. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sound-news. 9-15 From the films. 9-45 R. N. Karkare. 10-30 Amirbai Karnataki. 10-50 Air Trio. 11 Shivkumar Shukla. 11-15 Picked from pictures. 11-25 Jaltarang and Clarionet. 11-35 Bhajan Mirabai. 11-40 S. Ahmed. 11150 Master Amritlal. 12 noon Rafique Ghaznavi. 12-20 Violin Solo. 12-25 Indumati Chaubal. 12-35 Gujarati garbas. 12-45 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Ata Husain. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Shivkumar Shukla. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Indumati Chaubal. 5-45 N. Ahmed. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 R. N. Karkare. 6-30 Nautch Dhun. 6-40 Marathi Bhavgeets 6-50 Rafique Ghaznavi. 7-10 Instrumental music. 7-15 Indumati Chaubal. 7-25 Talk of the town. 7-30 Ata Husain. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8 25 Topic of the day. 8-30 The week in sport. 8-45 Marathi newsplay. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Gwynellyn Davies. 10 20 The Odeon Symphony Orchestra.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Geeton Ka Har. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Shivkumar Shukla. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 to 12 57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 K. Janardanacharyulu. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. Listeners' requests. 5-50 Katha-o-Sur. 6-6 Church service. 7-20 Satya Kinkar Banerjee. 7-40 Girin Chakravarti. 8 Geeta Bose. 8-20 Samaresh Chowdhuri. 9 Towards victory, 5. 10 On wings of song.

Hyderabad Programme

(411 m., 730 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-45 For children. (1) "Heat" by Mr. S. Shareef; (2) Courage by Mr. M. Hussain, 'Jigar.' 7-45 First man of letters by Mr. A. H. Siddiqi. 8 News in Urdu. 8-20 News in English.

B. B. C. Programme

W.L. 4 to 10-5 a.m. 31.55 m., 6-30 to 10-5, 31.32 m. 6 to 8-15 p.m. 25.52 m; 7-30 to 9-45, 31.55 m.

16-45 Britain speaks. 17-06 Religion under fire by Dean St. Pauls. 17-15 Weekly prog. 17-30 Billy Mayerl, Piano (To-day we present). 17-45 London Casino orchestra. 18-45 Questions of the hour. 19-15 Ivor Moreton and Dave Kaye, Pianos. 19-30 The People of Britain. 19-45 Weekly prog. 20-00 In Town tonight. 20-30 U. S. comment by Prof. A. Newall. 20-45 B B C Orchestra. 21-00 Service. 21-45 Questions of hour.

G. DAVIES' RECITAL—To-day (Sunday), violinist, Gwynellyn Davies, will be broad casting for the first time from Bombay, she will play Mozart's Rondo and Vivaldi's Cuckoo Solo (unaccompanied) among other pieces at 10 p.m. Her recital will be followed by a record of "Death and Transfiguration" by Richard Strauss played by the Odeon Symphony Orchestra.

DUETS IN INDIAN MUSIC:—To-night (Sunday) at 10-30 p.m., Rafique Ghaznavi, Director of Film companies, will be associated with Amirbai Karnataki, the film star, in a vocal duet, entitled "Prem-Ki-Asha." On Friday Amirbai Karnataki will be paired with Allah Rakha in another duet at 10-35 p.m.

NEW RAGS:—A novel item of the week is an instrumental rendering of the Rags Jaunpuri and Maru-Bihag which will be played on five violins including K. Biniwale, and P. Parakhi of Poona. Lalita Venkatram, the South-Indian singer will give selected pieces of Karnatic music accompanied by the Veena on Tuesday. Other popular artists are G. N. Joshi, and Iqbal Bibi on Tuesday, Firoze Dastur and Abdul Rehman Kanchwala on Friday.

Recitals of classical music for which Bombay is justly famous will be given by such eminent exponents as Ata Husain of Baroda (Sunday) Nanne Khan (Monday) Vilayat Husain of Mysore (Tuesday), and Kumar Gandharv (Thursday).

Steady Buying In Share Bazar

EARLY DECLINE MEETS PERSISTENT DEMAND

Steels And Textiles Improve

Bombay, Feb 15

Responding to weakness in the Wall Street market, the local Stock Exchange opened quiet and prices were below under yesterday's closing level. There was a marked absence of any selling and with persistent buying not only the opening decline was recovered but quotations decidedly advanced under general buying.

Wall Street rallies, few and far between and lacking vigour, were quickly wiped out and the session closed weak. The Balkan and Far Eastern tension coupled with tax and labour worries news principal discouraging factor. U. S. Steel shares declined 3 points at 56 3/4 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares declined one point at 22 dollars.

In the local market there was general and steady buying. Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 1930 and improved to Rs. 1952 Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 377 and advanced to Rs. 381 while Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1095 and hardened to Rs. 1112.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb 15

Bombay Dyeing (1098/12) 1095 1113 1110 1112
Century (374) 373 378 376 379 378 377/8
Central India (304/8) 304 307 306 309 308/8
Kohinoor (411) 409 414 413 416 414 418 417 418
New Great (414) 417 415 418 417 420 418 419
Simplex (105) 104/8 106 105/8 106/8
Swadeshi (276) 276 279 278/8
Associated Cement (138/4) 138/8 139 138/8
Andhra (1820) 1835
Tram Ord (135) 135
Tata Hydro (186) 185/8
Tata Power (1607/8) 1612 1625
T Steel Defd (1940) 1930 1935 1932 1952 1945 1952 1945 1960 1952 1957
T Steel Ord (379) 377 378 377 380 379 381/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (149) 149 148/12
Bellapur (210) 210 211
B Steam (314) 320
B Burma (530) 522 533 532 535

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Feb. 15.

100	Ahm. Advance	280	10
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1112	8
100	CENTURY	377	8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	308	8
100	COLABA	170	0
100	Coorla	105	4
250	David	30	0
250	Dawn	342	8
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0 9	9
100	FINLAY	182	0
100	GOKAK	210	8
1000	Hindustan	1925	0
100	Indore	57	0
100	Khatau	148	12
100	KOHINOOR	418	0
250	LAXMI	535	0
100	MORARJI	226	0
250	Model	78	8
50	MYSORE X.D.	110	0
200	NEW GREAT	419	0
100	Oosmanshahi N	51	8
100	Phoenix	266	0
25	Sassoon Silk	85	8
1000	Sholapur	2790	0
50	SIMPLEX	106	8
100	SWADESHI	278	8
100	SWAN	170	0
500	Vishnu	1277	8
1000	Western	1050	0
	BANKS		
50-100	BARODA	108	0
25-50	CENTRAL	44	0
500	IMPERIAL	1562	8
125-500	Emp. Contrys.	385	10
50-100	India	143	12
100	RESERVE BANK	105	8
5	UNION	6	10
	CEMENTS		
100	ASSUCIATED	138	8
	INSURANCE		
100	Empire	633	12
15-100	JUPITER	13	8
20	Mercantile	64	12
15-75	NEW INDIA	41	2
200	Oriental	3950	0
10-50	Vulcan	8	2
	ELECTRIC		
100	AHMD. OLD X.D.	175	10
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1835	0
10	AJMER	12	2
50	BOMBAY TRAM	135	0
100	Bombay Suburban	185	0
10	Broach	14	0
100	Karachi	213	8
100	Poona	215	0
100	Surat	180	0
100	TATA HYDRO	185	8
1000	TATA POWER	1625	0
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	977	8
100	C. Province	103	12
100	Dhond Baramati	104	0
100	Gujarat X.D.	102	12
100	Mandra Bhon	103	8
100	Pachora Jamner	63	0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	104	8
500	Tapti Valley	645	0
	MININGS		
9	Burma Corporation	5	2
8sh.	Indian Copper	2 1	6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	30	6
10	SHIVRAJPUR	39	4
20	TATA STEEL DEF.	1957	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	381	8
10	Steel Corporation	18	7
	MISCELLANEUUS		
100	ALCOCK	575	0
10	Air Service N	3	4
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	211	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep. N	590	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	320	0
125	B. BURMA	535	0
50	B. Burma Cont	186	4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3	6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	90	0
100	IND. BLEACHING	126	8
50	Ind. Invest Trust	46	12
100	Ind. Radio Def.	510	0
100	Indian Radio Ord.	506	4
100	Port Canning	89	0
30	PREMIER CON.	96	8
15	SCINDIA	21	4
25	Tata Oil	42	8
100	Wimco	202	0
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1537	8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	308	12
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T. F.)	79	0
5	p.c. India (T. F.)	633	2
6 1/4	p.m. Prem Const. 1st	11	8
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	110	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	154	6
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1582	8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	213	12
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	148	12
7	p.c. Vishnu	741	4
	DEBENTURES		
3 3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	101	4
6	p.c Andhra Valley	101	4
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	51	8
5	p.c Sholapur	76	6
5	p.c. Tata Hydro	100	4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 15.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 97
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 95
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100-12
3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds 99-2
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 94-2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102-8
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 108-2
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104-10
3 per cent War Bonds 100-15
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 113-8

TAX FREE LOANS.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 112-5
4 per cent 1953/65 Mysore 114-8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125

CORPORATION DEBENTURES.

4 per cent B P T 1974 107-8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107-8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 116
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K P T 1956 127

Tone: Quietly steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Feb 15

LONDON:—
B C. RATES:—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 14th August
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 14th Aug.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 14th Aug.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 two months
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 332 3/4
Bank's buying T T 329 3/4
Bank's buying D D 328
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 81 1/4 nominal.
Bank's buying T T 77 nominal
Bank's buying 60 days 76 1/4 nominal
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 55 3/4
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 21
SINGAPORE:
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
CROSS RATES:—
Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 15th inst.
Shanghai London 0/3 17/32 15th inst.
New York London 4.03 15th inst.
London Java 7.58/62 14th inst.
London New York 4.02 1/2—3 1/2 14th inst.
London Switzerland 17.30/40 14th inst.
London Stockholm 16.85/95 14th inst.
London Japan 1/2 1/2 14th inst.
London Canada 4.43/47 14th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £8-8-0 14th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 1/4 14th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 1/4 14th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 13th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 14th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 14th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:- Call uniendable.
3 months 1/2 per cent
6 months 3/4 per cent
Tone: Very easy

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Feb 15

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:—
Shipment December Rs. 9-0-0 F B H
Shipment March Rs. 8-14-0 F B H
Indian sugars ready:—
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 14-4-0 to 14-9-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 14-10-0 to 15-10-0
Tone:—Quiet.

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay: Feb. 15.

Linseed May	4 11	6
Wheat May	3 11	9

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb 15

The market continued unsettled with prices moving either way but closed somewhat better. Tata Deferreds opened a little lower at 1875 and improved to 1895 but later reacted to 1887-8 closing better at 1895 Tata Ordinaries, likewise, opened lower at 372 and, after touching 373 8, receded to 372-8 but again improved to 374-8 at the close. Bombay Dyeings also ruled steady to strong between 1065 and 1070. Indian Irons were again easier around 30-6

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1887-8) 1875 95 87-8 95
Tata Ordinaries (373) 372 73-8 72-8 74-8
Bombay Dyeings (1065) 1065 70 65 70

Tata Ordinary (373/8; Tata Deferred 1895; Indian Iron 30/6; Bombay Dyeing 1070: Century 367/8; Central India 298/2; Kohinoor 407/8; Associated Cement 135; Bombay Burma 517/8; Scindia Steam 21/3; Tata Hydro 183/12; Reserve Bank 105/8; Imperial Bank F P 1562/8; Central Bank 44/2; Bank of India 144; 3 1/2 per cent Paper 95/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 15

Following a decline of 8 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 187 and the market opened at Rs. 187 and declined to Rs. 186/12 on scattered selling. At this level, there was steady buying and prices improved to Rs. 188/8.

Although American markets were nervous over international political uncertainties, the local market displays good undertone. This is purely due to technical strength, large prospective domestic consumption of Indian cotton and cheapness of our cotton. Mahajan quotations are about Rs. 4 above the pucca market. The difference between Broach A/M and J/A delivery is narrowing as sales from the near months are being transferred to the later delivery.

Later on there appeared general selling and prices declined to Rs. 186/12 The market closed quiet at 3 p.m. as under:—

F G M G BROACH:—				
April/May	Rs.	186	8	0
July/August		187	12	0
FINE M G OOMRA:—				
March		144	8	0
May		146	8	0
July		148	8	0
F G M G BENGAL:—				
March		118	0	0
May		119	8	0

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 14

UPPERS:—	
Spot	11.14—2
March	10.45+1
May	10.46—0
July	10.47—0
November	10.42—0
GIZA NO. 2:—	
Spot	12.06+1
March	11.08+1
May	11.07+1
July	11.03+1
November	11.05+3

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: Feb. 15.

Broach A/M highest 188 1/4 lowest 185 3/4 closing 187 3/4
Broach J/A highest 189 1/2 lowest 187 1/2 closing 189
Oomra March highest 148 1/4 lowest 145 3/4 closing 147
Oomra May highest 149 3/4 lowest 147 3/4 closing 148 1/4
Oomra July highest 152 lowest 150 1/4 closing 150 1/2
Bengal March highest 119 1/2 lowest 118 1/4 closing 118 1/2
Bengal May highest 121 lowest 119 3/4 closing 120

At 5 p.m. Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 188/8 and J/A Rs. 189/12.

COTTON PARITY.

Broach A/M below Liverpool May 403 penny points at 1/6
Broach J/A below Liverpool July 401 penny points at 1/6
Broach A/M below New York May 350 cent points at 331
Broach J/A below New York July 281 cent points at 331

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb 15

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4 03 1/2 at New York.

London Spot silver was 1/16d down at 23 1/4d. and forward was unchanged at 23 1/4d. The market was idle and after price-fixing the market was steady New York Spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 3 5/16. London Bombay Spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62-1-3. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate business. Quotations were as under:

GOLD				
Ready	Rs.	42	2	0
Maha		42	2	0
Fagan		42	3	0
Sovereigns		28	7	0
SILVER				
Ready		63	5	0
Maha		63	3	0
Fagan		63	0	0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Feb 15

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	70	0	0
Copper sheets	Rs.	80	0	0

Tone:—Steady.

Steady Progress By A-I.L.T.A.

BUT DOLEFUL PROSPECTS

By J. C. MAITRA

A copy of the Annual Report and statement of accounts of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association for the year, 1940 has come to my hands. It makes a very interesting reading. Everybody will be happy to learn that the Association is in a sound financial position and is making steady progress every year. The accounts showed a surplus of Rs. 3,161 as against a deficit of Rs. 9,297 in the previous year. This brings the assets of the Association to the respectable figure of Rs. 14,-516. The Committee of the A. I. L. T. A. deserve to be complimented on their successful husbanding of its resources despite many setbacks.

GAEKWAD'S DONATION

It is by no means a large fund considering the fact that we have to spend a good deal of money every year to send a team to Europe to compete in the Davis Cup and the Wimbledon Tournaments. Last year it was only possible to send a team through the generosity of that sporting Prince, the young Maharaja of Baroda, who donated a sum of Rs. 6,000 towards the expenses. For the despatch of Dilip Bose, the Bengal Association contributed a further Rs. 1,000. Every time we cannot hope for such a magnanimous help, nor should we depend upon it. The finances should be built up on a firm and broad basis, which will enable the Association to stand on its own resources always.

SOURCES OF INCOME

The chief sources of its income were the affiliation and Capitation fees which yielded, during the year under review, Rs. 5,748 and Rs. 3,650 respectively. The other All-India Bodies may take note of this fact that the A. I. L. T. A. in addition to its usual affiliation fees, takes fifty per cent of those collected by the Provincial Associations from their own members. Then there is the Capitation fee of one rupee which is levied on every player participating in an Open Competition. With the inauguration of more tournaments in various parts of the country and their growth, these sources of income are bound to rise from year to year.

SCARCITY OF BALLS

Unfortunately, the war has caused a terrible set-back not only in the income but on the game itself. Tournaments are being cancelled for scarcity of the balls. And the day may not be far distant when the game will have to be stopped altogether. As far as the hostilities are concerned, India is in a far happier position than the countries in Europe. And she could continue her sporting programmes without any hitch. But the question of balls presents an insurmountable difficulty. They cannot be manufactured in this country. Unless some arrangements can be made for regular supply from abroad, I cannot see how the game can be played during the continuance of this conflict.

ALL-INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS PAY

To return to the Report the Association made a nett profit of Rs. 1,000 from the All-India Championships held at Calcutta in December, 1939. It may be recalled here that the first championships under the new rules and the Inter-Provincial Tournament were held in Bombay in January 1939. While the former yielded a profit of Rs. 1,039, the latter showed a loss of Rs. 2,102, accruing a nett loss of Rs. 1,062. The A. I. L. T. A. had to share one-half of it with the Bombay, L. T. A. according to previous arrangement. Becoming wiser by this they struck a new bargain with the Calcutta South Club whereby they could pocket Rs. 1,000 without any responsibility.

FUTURE GROWTH

In the All-India Championships lies the largest source of income to the Association. As it grows in popularity, it will inflate its gate-receipts. Every effort should, therefore, be made to enhance its hold on the public. That can only be done by the spread of the game to every corner of the land. It is hardly necessary for me to mention that the game is at present restricted to the upper classes. It being a costly pastime, parents in inaffluent circumstances cannot encourage it among their children nor can they enjoy it themselves. Even the school and college authorities complain of the same malady.

FINAL LOCATION

Efforts will have to be made, therefore, to cheapen the game as far as possible. Owing to the war it is out of the question now. And nobody can foretell when it will be possible to do so. The fate of humanity itself is in the lap of the gods at present They alone know when things will return to normality again. Nevertheless, all available means will have to be utilised to promote this game and the tournament. For the latter it may be more paying to stage it at one centre. The Association would do well to find it out by trial of the present system of rotation and locate it there permanently.

INTER-PROVINCIAL TOURNEY

For the purpose of popularising the game in every province, the A. I. L. T. A. may profitably follow the Ranji Trophy in its running of the Inter-Provincial Tournament. As it has been found by experience, the provincial bodies are reluctant to hold it owing to the heavy expenses involved. It will not do to abandon it altogether on this account. The All-India Football Federation has just adopted the lines of the cricket tournament. I hope the Tennis and Hockey Associations will also make up their minds to give it a fair trial in the near future. It will be in the best interests of all the affiliated bodies to co-operate with it to make the scheme a success.

COACHING

"Of prime importance during the year" says the Report, "was the development of coaching in India. The scheme is developing slowly but very surely and each month sees additional developments." "Mr. Ranbir Singh, the A. I. L. T. A. Coach, began his work in 1940 by coaching in Bengal, giving special instruction to Mr. S. J. Mathews, a well-known Bengal player who has become a professional and is teaching the youngsters in Bengal under the supervision of a well-organised and capable Coaching Committee". "From Bengal Ranbir went to Bombay" the Report continues, "where he coached up to the 4th February, his work being cut short by the sessions illness of his wife."

BOMBAY'S HANDICAPS

"Bombay is handicapped by the fact that there are no facilities in the Schools for tennis, and, therefore, boys take the game up very late. Also there is no tennis in Bombay itself during the monsoon owing to the very heavy rain. Nevertheless, the game is very popular in the Presidency and it is believed that in the next few years considerable progress will be made in the development of junior talent." As I have said on previous occasions, there has been a big slump in the tennis world of this Presidency for several years past. And that is the reason why public interest in our tournaments has appreciably flagged. We are told the Bombay Association is trying hard to improve the state of affairs in its domain.

A REAL BENEFACTOR

It is gratifying to note that all the Associations have evinced great keenness in finding out new talents and improving their play. The A. I. L. T. A. spent as much as Rs. 4,044 on coaching during the year. Mr. P. R. Das, a brother of the late Deshbandhu C. R. Das, has been rendering splendid services to the Association by his generous donations to the Indian Tennis Improvement Fund. Last year he contributed Rs. 2,000. Now that he has been elected President of the Association, he is sure to help his charge to the utmost limit. Can we not find some sportsmen in Bombay who may follow the noble example of Mr. Das?

COMING CHAMPIONS?

The A. I. L. T. A. deserves credit for initiating the Junior and Professional Championships. They will go a long way to improve their games which will naturally react on the general standard of tennis in this country. It is noteworthy that "among our juniors, Khasa Sen, Dilip Bose and Narindra Nath all improved rapidly and are becoming a real threat to the other players. Great things are expected of H. G. Lalla from Karachi, and many provinces report youngsters who, with a little more experience and enough tournament play to give them match practice will soon be among the leaders." A happy augury indeed!

BROOKE-EDWARD'S SERVICES

I cannot conclude this article without a reference to the hard-working and unostentatious Secretary of the A. I. L. T. A. L. Brooke-Edwards has held this post for several years with conspicuous success. Few have worked with such sincere devotion for the improvement of Indian tennis as he has done. It is but meet therefore that he should be re-elected to his office. The Secretaries of our provincial associations would justify their existence if they can emulate the fine example of Brooke.

ART ON HARIZON

(Continued From Page 11)

in his presidential address to the annual meeting of the Institution of Engineers at Poona, architectural engineering was also included. Engineering skill is not synonymous with aesthetic efficiency. Engineering education in India must have a definite bias towards architecture as an art and especially towards its Indian traditions. The "Master Plan" for zoning large cities should be original in conception and should be based on the actual requirements of every city.

Vested Interest Again

The nomination of Rai Bahadur Chuni Lall, as the sole representative of the film-industry, on the Bombay Board of the Film Censors, reflects the "quick responsiveness" of the Government of Bombay to the representations by the vested interests. But the Government has been so far oblivious to the necessity of extending the privilege of representation on the board to cinematographic institutions, of which Bombay has one, and to litterateures, historians, artists and art-scholars who can raise the literary and artistic tone of the cine-art and divert its course in the direction, hitherto, shunned by it.

Callous To Music

The Senate of the University of Bombay, in its recent meeting, was mainly occupied with the questions of "recognitions" and "affiliations", but refused to advance, from its comfortable but stagnant position, an inch in the direction of the educational expansion and reforms. It is surprising that the Senate was not confronted by a question from any member inquiring about the fate of the proposal adopted by it on 14-2-1929 to institute a diploma course in music. Probably the academy-isolationists are, by the very nature of their creed, expected to be callous to the charm of music.

Equally Important

The opinion, expressed by Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung, the Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University, while inaugurating the Advisory Committee of the Central School of Arts and Crafts, Hyderabad, that he attached equal importance to the art-school and the University, because each of them will be incomplete without the other and the work of one will supplement that of the other, should be shared by the educationists who keep art at an arm's length from academic education.

But, Sir Maurice Gwyer made no specific mention of art as an educational auxiliary, while referring to the question of the reorganisation of the University and Secondary education in Delhi at the prize distribution of the Union Academy at New Delhi. Art-appreciation should be one of the "common elements" in every system of education and should be one of the "fundamentals" of the intellectual apparatus of every educated person irrespective of the avenue in which he proceeds.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Eight Extra Entry Coupons of Our Fugitives Competition You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Fugitives Competition. 16/2/'41.	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	13
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Fugitives Competition. 16/2/'41.	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	13
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Fugitives Competition. 16/2/'41.	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	13
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Fugitives Competition. 16/2/'41.	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	13
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Fugitives Competition. 16/2/'41.	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	13
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Fugitives Competition. 16/2/'41.	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	13
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Fugitives Competition. 16/2/'41.	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	13
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

Origin Of World's Deadliest Explosive

As A Blasting Filler For Modern Shells And Bombs T. N. T. Has No Equal

Much-Bombed Londoners may gain small consolation in learning that their troubles are caused by waves of high-pressure air, lasting about 1-10.000th of a second and created by the combustion of trinitrotoluene and ammonium nitrate. But a knowledge of high-explosives is certainly topical nowadays and may be useful, writes A. P. Luscombe Whyte in "News Chronicle."

There are hundreds of explosives, with varying powers and qualities, but all "work" roughly the same way. A mixture, or compound, of chemicals which is stable enough in the ordinary way is either ignited by fire or "shocked" by a blow or minor explosion. The result is a violent reaction, producing great quantities of gas which burst the container and compress the surrounding air into an expanding steel-hard wall moving at a speed of miles a second which pushes buildings and people before it.

Following this wave of pressure comes one of low pressure—a virtual vacuum. Walls and windows damaged by the first blast are dragged outwards into the street. Londoners will have noticed this outward effect. It has saved many in basements; killed some on the pavements.

Bacon's Experiments

The first explosive really dates back to the thirteenth century when Roger Bacon's experiments produced the first pure nitre which, mixed with charcoal and sulphur, makes gun-powder. (The earlier Chinese "explosives" were comparative toys.) The first guns arrived early in the next century and for years could throw only iron or stone cannon-balls. The first explosive "shells"—metal balls filled with gunpowder and exploded by a fuse consisting of a tube filled with powder—were used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. They were not successful and did not supersede cannon-balls.

The perfection of percussion devices, which would explode on contact and set off the main charge, came only in the early nineteenth century. They made possible the modern rifle, shell and bomb, but it was mid-century before the time fuse was ready for barrage warfare.

For hundreds of years gunpowder was virtually the only explosive. This did not suit nineteenth century war experts. They wanted vastly more power. And they wanted different types of explosives—for filling bombs and shells they wanted fast-burning ones which developed all their force in an instantaneous, shattering blast; for propelling shells out of their guns they needed slow-burning explosives, which would not shatter the barrels but would exert a steady growing pressure on the shells.

In 1846 nitro-glycerine was produced. By spraying glycerine into a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, the scientists found that a thick, oily substance with dangerous habits was produced. If dropped, hit, shaken violently, it exploded with vast force. Some kinds went off if a fly was rash enough to alight on the surface.

T. N. T.

No use as a commercial or war explosive, this. Until Nobel in 1867 mixed the temperamental nitro-glycerine with wood flour and produced a fairly stable, easily-handled plastic mass which he called dynamite. A few years earlier other experimenters had treated cotton and wood pulp with nitric acid and produced another fairly safe (if absolutely pure) explosive—ideal for filling torpedoes when they arrived later on—which was called gun-cotton. Other explosives followed. Modern warfare was about to quicken its tempo.

From combinations of oily nitro-glycerine and solid gun-cotton came the first cordites—slow-burning, safe explosives, suitable for propelling bullets and shells. Improved cordites are used to-day (it takes an 80 lb. charge to fling a medium-sized shell). Uncompressed and lit, they just burnt fiercely. But compressed and sent off by a percussion cap's small burst, they developed great explosive force.

Much later, but in time for the last war, came the first "super" high-explosive. Named trinitrotoluene, T. N. T. for short, it had a tremendous blasting effect as a filler for shells and bombs. It is still being used as such to-day—despite the rumours of newer and more devastating agents.

Time Bomb

It was not hard to make. Toluene, a liquid derived from coal, was mixed with nitric and sulphuric acids, and after a process of agitation and temperature regulation, an oil which solidified when poured into water, was produced. One of the safest—except for the enemy—of explosives.

Bombs and shells to-day are filled with T. N. T. or with an explosive called Amatol, which is a mixture of T.N.T. and ammonium nitrate, and nearly smokeless. Amatol does not explode on slight provocation so the modern bomb contains a "booster" charge of ordinary powder, which is set off by a small "percussion" charge of fulminate of mercury as the bomb hits the ground, and in turn starts off the main explosive charge.

A bomb loaded into a plane will not go off however much you belabour it. But as it falls through the air, a tiny propeller-spinner twists off in the rush of wind, and renders the bomb "alive." The weight of steel casing, nose-cap, fins, fuses and "booster" charge is such that the actual explosive is not more than half the total weight of the bomb and—in armour-piercing bombs—is only about one-tenth.

The time-bomb, intended to crash through buildings and

(Continued On Page 39)

FATHER KRUSCHEN IS OVER 40

but has a young man's energy

"GET THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING"

Says Father Kruschen

There's unlimited "Javan" about Father Kruschen — he's as fresh and active, as brisk and bright, as one of his own happy youngsters. See him move that well-built body of his around as though he were a chirpy light-weight!

Where does all that youthful energy come from? From Kruschen Salts, of course!

Father Kruschen takes his little daily dose of Kruschen Salts as regularly as clockwork—just enough to cover a four-anna bit every morning... No indigestion now! No sluggishness! No headaches or sickness or fever! No nervous irritability! Kruschen has taken years off 'Bap' Kruschen's *real* age, and he knows it! Wisely, he sees that his wife and children take Kruschen too—they are *all* fit and well *all* the time!

YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT *Kruschen* FEELING

Tasteless in Tea

Shri. Krishnalal Jhaveri of Baroda (right) and Shri Harjivan Somaiya of Matunga (left) with Shri Indra Vasavada, Offig. General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, at Khar.

FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan,"—Khar, Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

A bunch of happy girls having a stroll in the beautiful surroundings of Mother Nature. (Please send any photos that you may have taken for reproduction on his page).

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Your annual examinations are drawing near and near. I expect you are busy with your books. Well, this is the time for your hard study. And may you all be crowned with success!

If you have been regular in your class and with your home-work, of course, the revision would be an easy task. I don't see why you should find it difficult?

On the other hand, if you have been indifferent and careless, of course now you have to buck up and work hard. In that case, I should, however, advise you to be careful about your health—that means, diet, sleep, exercise, etc. These things you cannot afford to be careless about even at this time.

Yes, all you have to do is your duty—well and properly. The examination after all is not worth worrying about. You are sure to pass through. May God help you!

* * * *

Nature Invented Them First

1. Aeroplane: Used by birds and flying fish.
2. Parachute: Used by dandelion and milk weed seeds to travel.
3. Refrigerator: Used by the barrel cactus to store cool water.
4. Dam: Used by the beaver.
5. Armour: Used by the turtle and armadillo.
6. Bait: Used for fishing by the angler fish.
7. Filter: Used in the duck's bill to strain its food.
8. Diving bell: Used by the water spider.
9. Paper: Made from wood pulp by wasps.
10. Comb: Used by the ant for making its toilette.
11. Basket: Used by the bee for bringing home groceries.
12. Sail: Used by a small sea creature called the velella.
13. Saw: Used by the saw fly to cut slits for its eggs in twigs.
14. Needle and thread: Used by the tailor bird in building its nests.

Chetanlal K. Hathiramani.

Hutheesing's Temple, Ahmedabad: This photo by Shri M. Desai adorns the front cover of the February issue of "PUSHPA —The Children's Own Paper", which is full of interesting reading matter. Get a copy by sending three annas stamps to the Manager, "PUSHPA", 31 Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4.

Children Teach Elders

YOU all must have heard the name of that great Russian writer, Tolstoy. In fact he was one of the greatest writers of the last century and contributed not less to the great Russian happenings of the present century.

Tolstoy wrote many short stories and it will not be out of place to repeat one of these. The story runs as follows:

Once in a Russian village there lived two families side by side for many years. Their relations were very cordial and their children always played together and ate together without quarrelling.

One day, however, one child came to blows with the other child of his neighbour. As usual the quarrel should have subsided but unfortunately one of the two went home crying. Its mother came out and thrashed the offender, whereupon the mothers of the two parties began to quarrel and abuse.

Soon the quarrel spread to all the women folk of the two families and continued till the men folk returned home fatigued after a day's toil. When they saw their ladies quarrelling and fighting they also joined and the two families which had been living very cordially till that day fought like mad dogs

The villagers soon gathered on the scene and immediately joined in the affray on the side of the one or the other party. The pitch of the fight was soon rising. Whereupon an old man came in the middle and cried, "You fools, you have been fighting for a petty cause and have you noticed that those for whom you are fighting have already declared a truce? Look at those children."

He pointed to the children of the two families who were now playing together. They had quite forgotten their prejudices and come to amicable terms. They were playing in such a free manner that nobody would have thought they had once quarrelled.

The villagers were astonished to see those children forgetting their animosities so soon which the elders could not. They were now ashamed and every one departed shame-facedly and stealthily after learning a big lesson from small persons.

V. K. D.

Boys and girls of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

A Page For Women

A Mother Worries Because Her Young Daughter Is In Love

(BY REGINE.)

Dear Regine:

I have a daughter, sixteen years old, who seems to have fallen in love with a boy one year older than herself. I know this sounds ridiculous and should be catalogued as puppy love . . . but I am beginning to believe that it goes deeper than that. They are both in their last year at High School (she is an unusually bright girl) and plan to go steady..... until they graduate from college and the boy has a job. To me this seems absolutely absurd. She says the boy is everything she wants in a man, and she doesn't intend to be handled by boys like the other girls in her class. When she is determined she will some day marry him. I have done everything I could think of to break up this infantile romance ....but nothing seems to help. If I forbid them the house.... ...they meet outside. And they are as stubborn as two sphinxes about the whole matter. I must admit the boy is a very nice one, clean cut, intelligent, athletic, interested in world affairs and reads much more than the average boy. He is very attentive to my daughter. In fact . . . it is almost amusing because his devotion is like that of a husband who was born to be one.

If they were a few years older I would withdraw my objections. But I am afraid for my daughter and think she should have an opportunity to judge many boys before deciding on one. What do you think —DISTRACTED MOTHER.

* * * *

Well, my dear...I should say that circumstances alter cases. And whereas I wouldn't advise very young people to go steady... or even older ones for that matter, without the marriage date being set...I think you are up against a different problem. The boy probably is one of those curious mature youths, who, with a different setup, can accept responsibility much earlier than other lads.

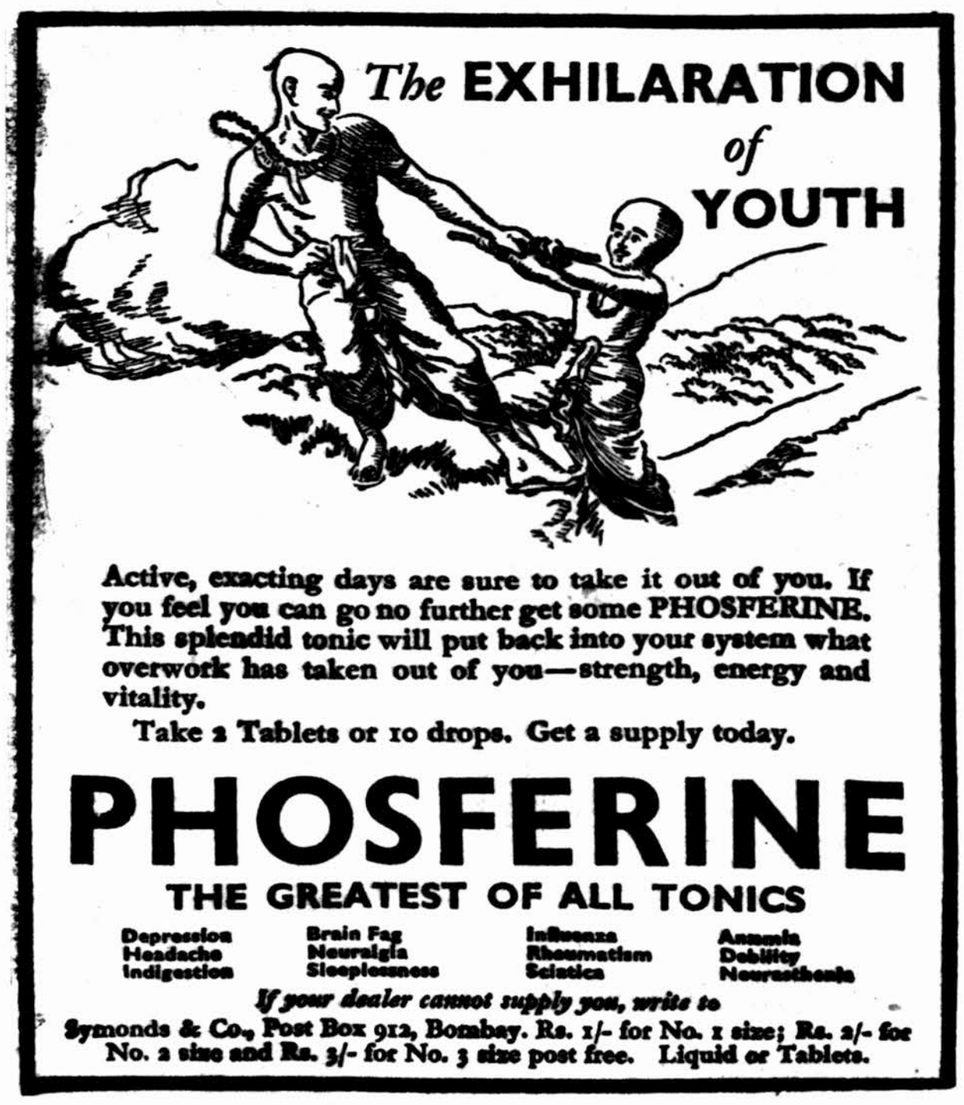
It is possible that your daughter and the boy are a pair of those exceptions, who really know what they want.....even at their age. Romeo and Juliet did, you know ...as well as many other famous lovers.

I take it you have carefully explained to your daughter all the disadvantages of going steady... how she will automatically cut herself off, not only from masculine society....but from feminine as well. Because the couple who go steady are usually too absorbed in each other to be very much interested even in companions of their own sex. I suppose you have told her also how she is depriving herself of an opportunity to study other boys and to make comparisons. But all these arguments apparently fall on deaf ears.

If you have done all you can, I think the best and next move to make is to set down arbitrary rules holding them to spending only certain evenings in the week together...and those not to extend past eight. Three nights should be more than sufficient, although two is better. And stop batting your head against a stone wall. It won't get you anything except a headache. Go out and try to forget it. After all....it's your daugter's wedding or her funeral. And you can't live her life for her anyway. You may as well get a late start living your own.

MISTRESS: "What's wrong Mary? You look worried."

Maid: "It's that there baker, mum. 'E's been an' gone an' never come!"



Active, exacting days are sure to take it out of you. If you feel you can go no further get some PHOSFERINE. This splendid tonic will put back into your system what overwork has taken out of you—strength, energy and vitality.

Take 2 Tablets or 10 drops. Get a supply today.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

Depression	Brain Fag	Influenza	Anaemia
Headache	Neuralgia	Rheumatism	Debility
Indigestion	Sleeplessness	Sciatica	Neurasthenia

If your dealer cannot supply you, write to

Symonds & Co., Post Box 912, Bombay. Rs. 1/- for No. 1 size; Rs. 2/- for No. 2 size and Rs. 3/- for No. 3 size post free. Liquid or Tablets.

ANIMALS GO MODERN

IF BABY reaches for these towels first thing, don't be surprised. He too knows what's nice. These amusing little animals appeal to all tastes and ages. Embroidered on towels, they make a bright spot in your kitchen. Don't be contented with plain, drab towels when you can make this set of six at little cost. Designs measure from 4 to 6 inches each.

MANNERS OF THE MOMENT

Having spent long hours of my life trying to count the number of unread pages left in a speaker's hand, I'm beginning to develop a few theories for speakers.

I'm not trying to say that every one who ever has to stand on a public platform should extemporize or recite. I myself would go completely dumb if I were faced with an audience and had no manuscript. So I thoroughly believe in allowing speakers to read their stuff if that's the way they would rather do.

But if a speaker is going to read, he must face the fundamental fact that there will be a lot of page counters in the audience. They're going to count how many pages have been turned, and they're going to do their best to try to figure out how many pages are left. It's natural.

Which brings me down to my point....and that is, a manuscript for a speech should be short. Two pages are much easier to count than twenty. And I must say they are easier to live through.

BRIDE STAYS BY RUINS THAT BURY HUSBAND

A bride of five weeks, Mrs. Nicky Irish, formerly of Montreal, has maintained a vigil outside a London printing plant wrecked by three Nazi bombs as workers dig in the ruins for her Canadian-born husband and other workers who were trapped.

Refusing any nourishment except tea, Mrs. Irish said "My husband is a big, fine, strong man. I feel instinctively that he is alive and I am going to stay here until I see him again—dead or alive."

Irish, who is 28, came to Britain from his native Canada as a child.

NEW FUEL-SAVING STOVE

A new fuel-saving cooking stove has just been placed on the market by a firm of manufacturers in Stockholm. The new stove conforms to modern ideas of stove design, inasmuch as it is well insulated from the outside air and operates on the heat-storage principle. Outwardly, it has much the same appearance as an electric stove, i.e. with smooth sides and simple lines. The heating of the cooking plates on top of the stove is indirect, there being a special compartment for the fuel and combustion. Thus only the gases strike the cooking surfaces. The fuel, in this case wood, is let down vertically into the combustion section of the stove, which ordinarily has only to be replenished with fuel every four hours. Dampers are provided for directing the heat where it is wanted: to the cooking plates on top or to the oven, and another feature is that those do not lose in heat even when the stove is very intensively used.

The heating boiler has also a separate flame chamber which conduces to improve the combustion. Only the hot gases from the flame chamber come in contact with the heating surfaces of the boiler, and through these arrangements good fuel economy is obtained. This wood-burning heating boiler has to be refilled only three times in 24 hours.

A LITTLE man was sitting in an underground train with his gas-mask on the seat beside him, when a woman weighing 15 stone plopped down beside him, smashing the cardboard box containing the mask.

She apologized profusely but the little man would not be appeased.

Then a voice behind him said consolingly: "Cheer up, mate. It would 'ave been worse. Your face might 'ave been in it."

Stamp Collectors' Corner

A two-value commemorative set has been released by Sweden to mark the birth, two centuries ago, of Johann Tobias Sergel, one of the country's foremost sculptors. The stamps honouring Sergel, who was born in 1740 and died in 1814, are: 15 ore brown and 50 ore gray. The design is presented from a bust made by Sergel himself. The 15 ore is also issued in booklet form, with perforations on three sides.

Medical Journal Commemorated

The first medical journal of Cuba, founded in 1840 by Dr. Nicholas J. Gutierrez, is being postally commemorated in a special release from Cuba. The journal, known as the "Repertorio Medico—Habanero" (Havana Medical Repertory), is featured on the set, which consists of two values, 2 centavos reddish—orange and 5c blue, with identical designs. The stamp shows the cover of the magazine's first issue, and a portrait of Dr. Gutierrez, separated by the insignia of the Cuban Medical Society.

Argentina's Airmails

The five value air-mail set just released by the Argentine Republic presents the first new set of designs in this category to come from Argentina since 1928. It is a very handsome set, carrying out the airmail theme in a most attractive manner. The 30c. brown-orange, 1 peso carmine, and 2P. 50 light blue, picture a plane superimposed on an envelope in such a way that the wings follow the lines of the envelope's flap. It is an unusual study in angles. The 50c light brown pictures Mercury, with the outline of a plane in the background, and the 1P.25 green in a conventional study of a plane in flight.

"Famous Americns" Sales Data

Complete data has now been released on the thirty-five stamps of the "Famous Americans" series, and some interesting comparisons are now possible. Issuance of the series began with the Washington Irving and James Fenimore Cooper sales on January 29th, and concluded with the Alexander Graham Bell stamp which was introduced on October 28th.

Total first day sales of the thirty-five stamps amounted to dollars 428,105.42, with 13,556.193 stamps sold and 5,092,772 covers serviced.

The stamp with the highest first-day sale, in number, was the Victor Herbert portrait, which was sold for the first time at the New York post-office on May 13th. This was a 3 cent stamp and sold 1,234,128 copies. The only other stamp that appeared in the million-copy column was the Samuel F. B. Morse 2 cent which also had its first-day sale in New York. There were 1,030.246 copies of this item purchased.

The highest income, dollar 37,023.84 was realized through the Victor Herbert sales, with the Jane Adams 10 cents stamp taking second place at dollar 29,400.

Sculptor Honoured By Sweden

(By Muriel Nissen)

Brazilian Item

Commemorating the 1940 Brazilian Congress of Geography, recently held at Florianopolis, a small stamp has been released by Brazil. The design is arranged around a double circle, outside of which is the customary designation "Brasil-Correio" together with the denomination "400 rs" Within the rim formed by the two circles is the commemorative inscription "Nono Congresse Brasileiro de Geografia Florianopolis 1940" and the center of the circle contains a man of Brazil across which is the Latin inscription "Pro Conjunctione inter Se Brasiliensium" (For Union of Brazilians among themselves.) The stamp is printed in bright red.

Turkish Overprints

The Smyrna International Fair, held late this summer, has been postally commemorated by a set of Turkish overprints, the basic stamps for which are the 1930 releases bearing a portrait of Kemel Ataturk, the late President of Turkey. The overprint consists of the inscription "Izmir Enternasyonal Fuari", the date "1940" and the new value, applied as follows: 6 kurus on 200 ku dark green and black, 10 ku on the same basic stamp, 12 ku on 500 chocolate and black. All the surcharges are in black except the 6 ku, which is in red.

Replacements In France

It has been reported that the Vichy Government is contemplating the release of postage paper bearing the portrait of Marshal Petain. Such stamps would replace those currently in use with the Peace, Iris and Mercury designs.

Stamp Teasers

1. The formation known as "The Wedded Rocks" appears on what stamp?

2. What stamp design consists entirely of a number of arrows in flight?

3. Who was "Lempira" and what stamp pictures him?

4. On what postage paper is a proboscis monkey pictured?

5. What pair of stamps portrays the same man as (a) an archbishop, and (b) president?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. A 1935 stamp of Danzig pictures a stock exchange.

2. President Marroquin, one-time ruler of Colombia, is portrayed on postage paper of that country issued in 1904.

3. A truly "Grand Staircase" is shown on a Japanese stamp of 1937.

4. Roumania, in 1934, released a stamp picturing a peasant carrying a tray of fruit.

5. The feminine side of athletics is honoured on an Ecuadorian stamp of 1939, presenting a woman runner.

(COPYRIGHT).

HIS EXCELLENCY THE TRAITOR

(Continued from Page 1)

to do so as Minister of Justice, even after the outbreak of war when Sarrout, Minister of the Interior, would have been glad enough to put Brinon under lock and key. All the same the traitor was obliged to abandon his activities and leave Paris. For the duration of the war he was granted permission to reside in a small mountain village near the Spanish frontier.

It is not certain whether Brinon during his banishment was deceived about Hitler's prospects of victory or whether, which is more likely, he was hatching fresh conspiracies. There is no doubt at all that the Appostle—of racial purity was willing to offer his services to M. Mandel, and he ventured to write to the Minister of the Interior: "You know what it is in my power to perform". M. Mandel, of course, consigned this offer to the waste-paper basket, and M. de Brinon had to languish in exile until the German armies overran his betrayed country. He then made at once for the new "liberty". Reasonably enough, he omitted to apply first to Vichy, but travelled straight through to Paris. The first German he called upon on his arrival was another returning deportee, Herr Abetz.

Later, when M. Laval came to negotiate with the German "ambassador" in the French Capital, the latter invited M. de Brinon to lunch, who, on entering the room, was introduced by M. Abetz as follows:

"Monsieur Laval, I think you know "your" ambassador, my friend M. de Brinon.

The French Vice-Premier was clever enough to conceal behind his gipsy smile the surprise he felt at the 'appointment" communicated to him in this form.

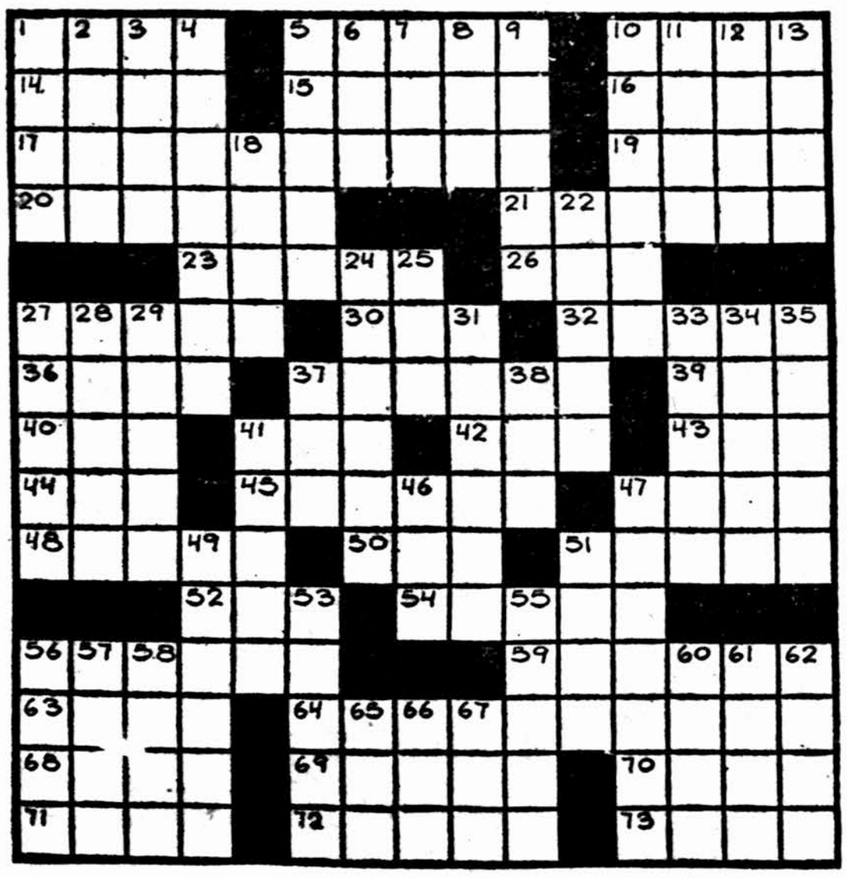
DO YOU KNOW?
1—The only way you can catch malaria is through the bite of a mosquito.
2—Malarial mosquitoes are sometimes found in communities where they do not normally breed.
FLIT
Danger!
Mosquitoes bring malaria
Do not expose the health of your family to the danger and annoyance of mosquitoes. Spray Flit. Flit is sure death to mosquitoes, flies, bugs and other insects because its killing power has been thoroughly tested and is unexcelled.
Flit spray will not stain.
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES! They are often worthless—sometimes even dangerous—and frequently waste your money. Flit is sold only in the sealed yellow tin with the soldier and black band.
Kill mosquitoes with
FLIT
FLIT
INSECTICIDE
Kills
Flies
Mosquitoes
Cockroaches
Bugs
Moths
Ants
Flit spray will not stain
If the soldier is not on the tin, it is not Flit 402

Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

puzzles and pastimes

For Solutions See Page 39

Cross-Quiz Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

1—Tiller
6—Who, with Lewis, explored the Northwest: William ——
10—Festive . .
14—Hodgepodge
15—Lofty nest
16—Spoken
17—General who became President
19—What city in Peru was founded in 1535?
20—Joins as a member
21—Swiss caller
23—Prisons
26—Simian
27—Scene of the German breakthrough in World War II?
30—Rowing implement
32—Prefix: among
36—River in England
37—What is the aboriginal American stock other than the Eskimo?
39—Mohammedan name
40—Bulgarian coin
41—Total
42—Compete
43—Middle
44—Before
45—What nickname is applied to a native of Oklahoma?
47—Assistant
48—[illegible]neral piles
50—Burmese demon
51—Scotch earnest money
52—Lair
54—Sacred song
56—Group of body segments
59—Pertaining to the blind pouch
63—Death notice
64—The title in which old German state was confirmed to Bavaria by the treaty of Westphalia in 1648; the [illegible]
68—Mother of Apollo
69—A marble
70—Metallic element
71—Scrutinizer
72—Beaten
73—Gift of charity

VERTICAL

1—Who invented the sewing machine: Elias ——?
2—Ardor
3—Catalogue
4—Algonquian Indian
5—What cape lies at the eastern extremity of Nova Scotia?
6—Limb
7—Skill
8—City in Brazil
9—What colony of British East Africa exports large amounts of cotton?
10—Kind of eagle
11—Seed covering
12—Crippled
13—Having wings
18—Persia
22—Suppose
24—English city
25—Mournful
27—Dried orchid tuber
28—Each
29—What English seaport is nearest the mainland of Europe?
31—Fastens with bolts
33—Dravidian Hindu
34—Cut off a syllable
35—Is carried along
37—Artificial language
38—Ventilate
41—Article of property
46—Doze
47—What high tableland in northeast Asia Minor is part of Turkey, Persia and Russia?
49—Redactor
51—Mountain range of Turkestan
53—Himalayan kingdom
55—Performed
56—Single
57—Comply
58—Bit
60—American organist: William Crane
61—Smallest particle
62—Part of a camera
65—Former Turkish officer
66—Resinous substance
67—Devoured

PROBLEM OF AGES

WHEN Mr. and Mrs. Joel Doakes celebrated their birthdays on the same date recently, they noticed a peculiarity in the figures that represented their ages. The figures in Mrs. Doakes' age, when reversed, represented her husband's age. He is his wife's senior. The difference between their ages is equal to one-eleventh of the combined total of the [illegible]. How old is each?

PLUS ANAGRAMS

REARRANGE the letters of each word and add the letter given, to spell the anagram word:

1. Nero plus P equals.....
2. Bone plus L equals.....
3. Cheap plus A equals.....
4. Rove plus L equals.....
5. Grins plus T equals.....
6. Team plus S equals.....
7. Mad plus E equals.....
8. Tram plus S equals.....
9. Bum plus D equals.....
10. Rose plus H equals.....
11. Elan plus P equals.....

Trick With Dice

HERE is an interesting game which can be played with dice. It is a game for two players, each of whom is to use only one die.

To begin, one player lays down his die with a certain number of dots upward. The other player then puts down his die so that the top bears the number he thinks ought to come next. Then the first player turns over his die to another number, and this is followed by the second player with a new number.

As the turns are made, players count together and add up the numbers as they appear. The player who lays down his dice so that the dots, together with those already shown, add up to 30, wins the game.

Thus, suppose Player A lays down his die with 6 showing. B shows 2, making a total of 8. A shows 1, followed by B with 6, making 15 in all. A follows with 6 and B with 4, making a total of 25. Then, by turning up 5, A wins.

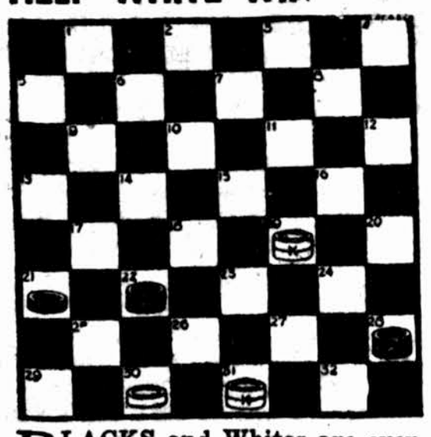
Needless to say, there's a "system" which, properly worked, enables a player to win every time. It is for you to be the first to make the total 9. After that, no matter what the opponent turns up, you can insure victory by making the total for each set of turns 7. Three times 7 are 21, plus the original 9, equals 30.

To start off with this system make your point 1 or 2. Then no matter what point your opponent turns, you can make the total 9. Thereafter, if the opponent turns 2, you make your turn 5, and so on, making sure to have 7 the total of each pair of turns. If your opponent starts, and makes his point anything higher than 2, you can still make the total nine. The tendency of the person who doesn't know the secret of winning is to start off with high numbers.

BOATING PROBLEM

MR. MANYBUCKS and his hunting guide set out for a moose region in a motorboat. They traveled downstream toward their destination at the rate of 15 miles an hour, but on their return made only 10 miles an hour, as the current was against them. It took them four hours longer to return than it did to go. How many hours did it take them to go; how many to return and what was the mileage of their round trip?

HELP WHITE WIN



BLACKS and Whites are even, with two kings and one man each. White is moving up the board, and it is White's turn to move. Can you take White's place and win?

WORD LADDER

L	E	S	S
M	O	R	E

IT'S a real trick, to make *more* of *less* of anything, but it can be done above in four moves, changing only one letter at a time. Can you do it?

EVOLUTION OF NATIONAL LANGUAGE

(Continued from Page 6)

films may some day be the determining factor as to the actual national language of this country of diversities, which itself should be one more argument why our industry ought to be helped by Government without hesitation. Incidentally, the industry might take note of the fact deduced by the Controller of Broadcasting that English is the second most popular language of India. It is supported, with an emphasis rivalling that of Mr. Kak in respect of Hindi, by Mr. Amarnath Jha Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University. It is supported also by the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Amery, at present Secretary of State for India, in his famous "India First" speech in which he has remarked that the English language has given to India and Indians not only a common medium but also a common foundation of political thinking. Since English is known so well, it would be worth while using it as the language of a few trial films which should replace the provincial films produced at present so as to draw the educated classes as regular patrons, for such productions would populate our studios with an educated staff in most departments of film production which by itself would raise the industrial status of our films without doubt. In doing so we might well digest the further remarks of Mr. Jha that we should not be ashamed of our Indian English, that English had produced poets and writers like Sarojini Naidu, Harindra Chattopadhyaya, Tagore, Gandhi and others; for films produced in such English will certainly be patronized by every one of the Indians conversant with English but who to-day avoid the American and British film because he is unable to follow American or British English and the Indian films because, with his dependence on English as the language of contact and culture, he cannot follow Hindi or the other provincial languages used to-day.

"O, Ganga, Yamuna"

(Continued from Page 3)

muna that meets the Ganges at Prayag. Flowing past great cities, ruined empires, mighty capitals, and magnificent monuments, past Delhi, too, flows the Jumna. Delhi the Imperial City. And all the Delhis that the Yamuna has known! The Delhi of the Pandavas, the Delhi of the Sultans, the Delhi of Babur, Humayun, and Akbar—seven Delhis that rose to power and fell in ruins, and the eighth Delhi of our day. Delhi with its Puran Quila reminding one of Arjuna and Draupadi; its Qutab Minar engraved with exquisite Persian inscriptions; its palaces, mosques, and tombs that are tokens of the love for, and patronage of, the Arts and Architecture of the Great Moghuls; Delhi with its Chandni Chowk—great scene of pomp and splendour in the days of Aurangazeb—crowded with thousands of people, colourfully clothed, from every province in India. New Delhi, latest of them all, with its monumental modern structures in red stone; its Council Hall reflected in the fountains; its obelisks and arched memorial that form a medley of Hyde Park Corner, Cleopatra's Needle, Place de la Concorde, and Piazza di Roma; and its monumental statue of King George V—yes, Delhi to-day also seems to say: "I am the Imperial City". Past this Delhi ever runs the Jumna.

The Jumna

From history to Hinduism, from Delhi to the land of Krishna's birth and boyhood; Muttra, Brindaban and Gokul. Such is the course that Yamuna has chosen.

Muttra was once a great capital is the land of Krishna's birth and Kamsa's death. To-day it is a town of narrow streets and winding alleys; pilgrims, pandas, tourists, Brahmins, beggars, all flock to the bathing ghats or linger at the booths to buy offerings for some shrine or for the great temple of Muttra. At evening the temple bells peal out and the doorways of the great shrine of Dwarkanath open to reveal once again for the day, the idol of Shri Krishna; for, and this is Hindu legend, Dwarka's lord is Muttra's principal deity. In Hindu lore is told the story of how Shri Krishna was born in Muttra and taken away at midnight to Nanda's home in Gukul; if only Yamuna could speak she would tell this story; for, Vasudeva crossed the river on the night of Krishna's birth. As Krishna went from Muttra to Gokul when he was born, so runs the Jumna, past Brindaban towards Gokul.

Brindaban, the "garden of forests", is described in song and legend; the beautiful gardens that figure in the songs about Krishna have become dry and inhospitable stretches. On a hot day in the mirage of the dust-filled air alone, perhaps, one can imagine the green Brindaban of folklore and legend. Modern Brindaban begins on either side of a broad road just beyond the ruins of a great temple; in an entirely different setting to either Muttra or Gokul is this famous pilgrim resort with its many temples, each in its own individual style. On the banks of the river lie ruins of architectural interest, and further down, above the bathing ghats, stands the palace of Jodhbai. Legend fills the air, "Demons died at Krishna's hand in this very Brindaban. Here in these woods he tended cattle. In this same Jumna that flows by he slew the mighty serpent Kaliriga. In Spring, the champak-laden air and Krishna's magic flute tempted the Gopikas to dance around him—in this very Brindaban....."

The Dream In Marble

From Hinduism to history further still flows the Jumna. Eagerly towards Agra to temper the evening breezes that fan the tomb of Mumtaz, that beautiful marble mausoleum which a monarch built in memory of his beloved. By this Taj Mahal that graces its right bank, and close by the Fort where an Emperor died a prisoner, wherefrom he dreamily gazed at the changing hues of the pearl-white dome reflecting the rays of the setting sun; through and past Agra faithfully flows the Jumna. Small wonder Shah Jehan bowed his head to the sunsets mirrored in this river whose waters caress the foundations and the walls, and enhance, on a moonlight night the beauty of Mumtaz's tomb. Sad thought that this very Emperor ruled at the sunset of the Moghul Empire!

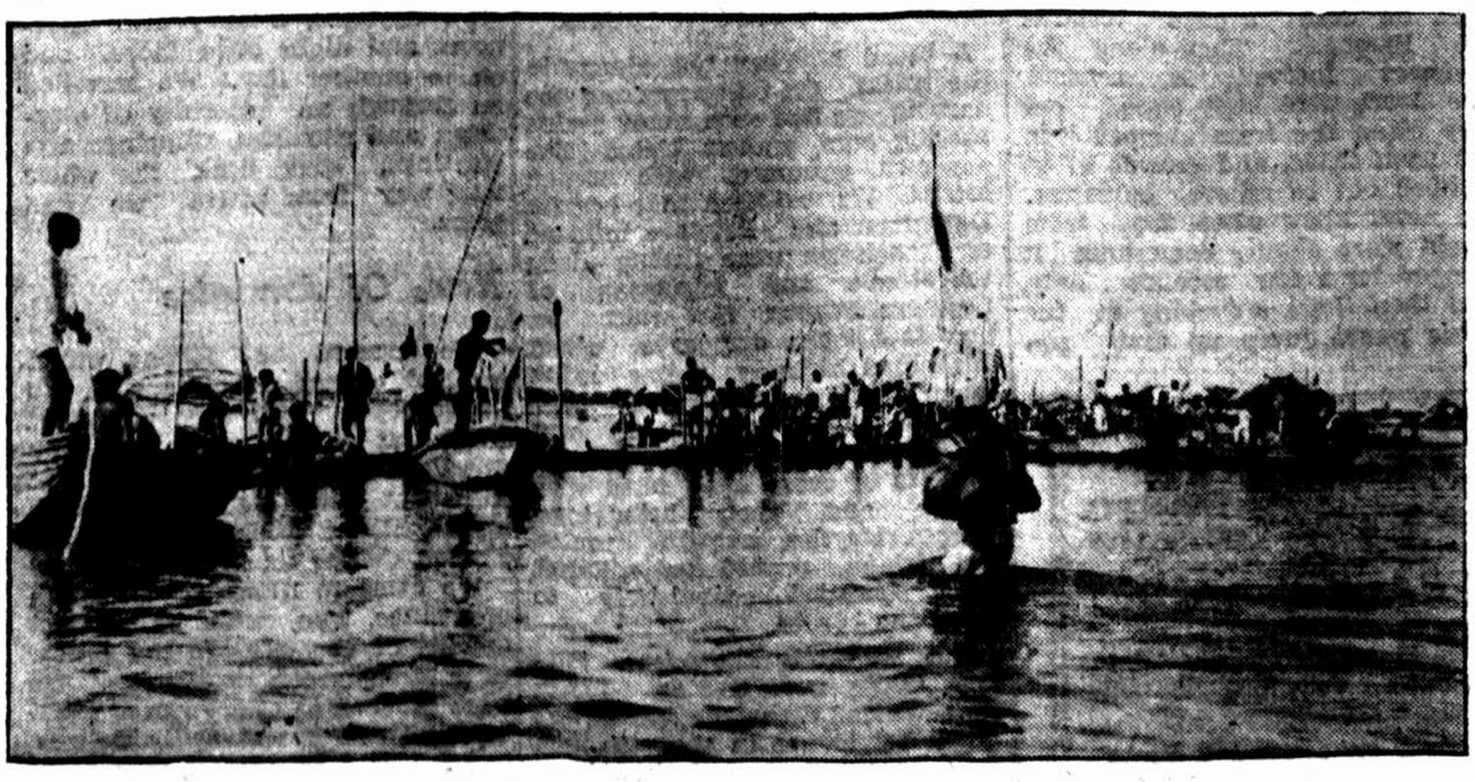
Past sacred cities and awe-inspiring capitals of yore, past simple homes and majestic monuments, towards historic Allahabad and holy Prayag for three hundred miles and more across India's plains the Jumna hastens towards Mother Ganges. At Prayag, and thence onwards, Bhagirathi and Yamuna flow at Ganga. To lead the pilgrim on his route, Ganga flows from Prayag to Benares.

Kashi of the seven sacred cities, the holy town of Varanashi, the Benares of our day. City of Vishwanatha's temple and of Vishalakshi's shrine, city of golden domes and busy bathing ghats. Centre of that seat of learning, the Hindu University, and neighbour of Sarnath crowded with archaeological treasures—Benares from the Vedic to the Buddhist era and to the present day ranks amongst the most known and important of India's cities. Throughout India and the world are famous the gold lace and embroidery of Benares. From here, this pride of place, past ancient Pataliputra, Plassey, and Murshidabad—where scenes of battle have changed to scenes of commerce—on to Fort William, the stronghold of the early British traders, the Ganges wends its way south-eastwards to Calcutta. Calcutta the premier city of India with its industries, commerce and great port. From here Mother Ganges, stemmed by Shiva's tresses as she rushed down to the earth, leaves the earth in tresses as she flows into the sea. One of her tresses is the vreat Hooghly.

Capitals did rise and fall, great battles were fought on the banks of the river and her tributary, and in the cities by which they flow as they have flowed since the day that the first Aryan worshipped his Sun by their waters. From Heaven itself to the Himalayas, down wooded slopes and across vast plains, past pilgrim towns and mighty cities, through the land of vanished Empires and India's great trade centres, flow India's great river and her sacred sister; for, as the Hindu mother tells her child, the river came down in answer to Bhagiratha's prayer through Gangadhara's tresses from Vishnu's feet.

(WORLD COPYRIGHT RESERVED. PHOTOS: P. V. PATHY AND P. SUBRAMANIAM)

Bathing Ghats along the Jumna.



"From here the Bhagirathi and Yamuna flow as Ganga".

SCIENCE, AN ALLY OF HITLER?

(Continued From Page 5)

the annual production of 200,000 tons does not meet the demand. Chemists have recently found that they can also make this wool substitute from potato leaves. A similar substitute for jute is also being manufactured. The Germans make a wool substitute from milk casein named tiolan and another product named Pe-Ce from polyvinyl chloride, which resists acids but will not stand ironing. Fishing nets are made out of it. They have introduced a plastic made from dicyandiamide, which is hard and resistant to water and has a glass-like clarity. Another synthetic resin contains 90 per cent of air-bubbles and is very light for its bulk. Still another runs like honey, and is used for preserving biological specimens. After it has been poured on to the specimen a suitable substance is added, which makes it set as a transparent solid, holding the specimen inside, like a fly in amber.

Enormous bearings two feet wide for big machines are being made out of wood which has been impregnated with resin and highly compressed. Synthetic waxes for replacing carnauba wax in polishes and creams are being made from mineral paraffin. Efforts are being made to increase the production of synthetic fatty acids from paraffin to 40,000 tons to replace organic fats used in soap manufacture. Germany's annual consumption of fats in industry is 400,000 tons, of which about 60 to 70 per cent are used in soap.

Imminent Collapse

Fish protein is being used as a substitute for the yolks of eggs. Glycerine is being produced from sugar beets by fermentation. Sweet fodder for cattle is being produced from wood, and a fodder named "amino chips" from sugar beets and synthetic urea.

At the present time, when there is such a demand for boards of pressed materials for stopping up windows, it is interesting to see that the German production of pressed boards will be increased from 46,000 tons to 75,000 tons.

The supplies of raw materials for the chemical industry are controlled and allocated by the Government's chemical trade control bureau. Organisation is not restricted to the major parts of the chemical industry, but is applied to all kinds of details. For instance, the recovery of silver from the fixing baths used in photography is organised on a national scale and not merely in a few large works.

Even before the chemical industry was attacked industrial accidents to workers were increasing, and on the average every German worker was losing more than two weeks a year through sickness. An industry which was already showing signs of strain may rapidly deteriorate when directly attacked, in spite of an immense accumulation of skill and capital.

Flight From Nazi Hounds

(Continued from Page 7)

French Government going to let us fall into the hands of Hitler?

We sent a delegation to demand a reply from the camp commander. Pompously he addressed us: "Do you really believe that the French Government would permit such a thing to happen? I give you my word of honour as an officer that measures have been taken to rescue you!" Measures? That could mean only one thing. We were to be transferred to some other place. We waited expectantly. A train would come, we were told. The day passed, and another day passed, but still no train. And the Nazi troops came closer and closer. We crowded the yard outside the camp commander's office. We yelled at him, we threatened to break out by force, we preferred to die by the bullets of the French soldiers, we said, rather than by the tortures of the Nazis. "The train will come soon," said the commander. He ordered us to be ready at two o'clock next morning.

Long Waiting For The Train

The next morning came. Noon came. But no train. Only new groups of prisoners arrived from other, smaller camps in the path of the German advance. We waited around in the choking dust of the yards. What would we do if the Nazis arrived? Could we overpower the guards and break out? What was the best way to commit suicide? The Germans, it was rumoured, were already near Arles, only one hundred and twenty kilometers (seventy-five miles) from our brickyard prison.

Still we waited. No train. "Tomorrow," said the commander. "The train will be here to-morrow morning." Again we got orders to be ready at two a.m. in the morning. A notice, signed by the commander, was posted up: "The train will leave at 11 a.m. sharp." No one believed it any more. The night was horrible. Some of us were not able to stand the strain any longer. At two o'clock the next morning when we climbed off our straw, the body of Walter Hasenclever did not stir. He had taken an overdose of strong sleeping potion: veronal.

But Walter Hasenclever had acted too soon. Yes, as we emerged into the grey dawn of the third day, there was the train. At last it had come! A long train of fifty cars or more, on most of which were painted the words: "Eight Horses or Forty Men." They were old, dirty freight cars, but we greeted that train as a saviour.

But the high freight cars had no steps and it was not easy for the older men to climb into them. Only with the greatest exertion and with the help of others were they able to get in. Many of us had taken our few possessions with us into the prison camp. Now we wanted to bring them along with us into the uncertain future. It was impossible, there was no room. Bitter quarrels arose over every small pieces of baggage. Much had to be left behind. Many of us left behind our only remaining possessions.

At last the train jolted and started. In every car which was supposed to hold forty men, more than fifty and sixty of us were crowded. No one could sit down. We tried to find room for those who were sick and old, but the rest of us had to stand up packed tightly together. And the more we were heartened by the thought and the hope that we were at last travelling towards safety, the more anguish there was in realizing that several days and nights would have to be endured in these cars.

Nightmare Journey

Where we were going no one knew. But this we did know: first, we would have to travel north to cross one of the bridges over the Rhone. North towards Hitler. It was a race. Who would reach the Rhone first—Hitler or our train? The train crawled. Every few minutes it lurched and stopped. As we approached Arles it slowed to a halt near a bridge. It didn't cross the bridge. It stopped somewhere in an open field. Endlessly it seemed to stretch back across the fields, and we stood packed in the stifling dark interior of the cars, asking ourselves, "When, when will we be on the far side of the Rhone and in relative safety?"

Again the train jolted, started and moved on. We crossed the bridge. Now we were moving towards safety. But the happy feeling of being safe did not last very long. The misery of the journey was too acute. The doors of the cars had been closed, so that no one could jump off and run away. There were a few slits to let in air and light. Even during the day we stood in the dark. The sick among us were groaning. Most of them had dysentery, and there were no sanitary facilities. In some of the cars the sick had been able to demand and get a pail for themselves.

Slowly we lurched through France. Time meant nothing. First we were headed towards the Pyrenees. Then along the Pyrenees forever, it seemed. The doors were kept closed, but very often the train stopped in the open fields, and crowds of us climbed out to relieve ourselves. We never knew when the train would start again. Sometimes it stopped for a few seconds only, and then those crouching in the fields would jump up and run after the moving train. It was a grotesque and heart-rending sight to see the old men running in great fear of being left behind. How they ran, how they tried with all their strength to climb into the cars! And sometimes one of them would try to climb back into the wrong car and the occupants would smack at his hands because the car was already full to suffocation. But the old man would get in, nevertheless. What would happen to him if he were left behind?

Worst of all were the nights. They were hellish and filled with nightmares, terrors. It was decided that fifteen men could sit two hours at a time. The rest stood and waited their turn. It was pitch dark. It rained. The nights are cold in the Pyrenees. We stood, swaying back and forth, pressed together; we swayed in waves with the rhythm of the swaying train. Groans, curses, pleas came out of the darkness. Fervent words from one to another to move a little, just a little....By the third, the fourth, the fifth night, we were all half crazy from weariness and exhaustion. The car was filled with cries, whimpers, growls. Never will I forget that voice out of the darkness, the voice of an old man, which through an entire night kept moaning again and again, "O God, O God of my Fathers. O God, O God of my Fathers!"

To The Sea

Remorselessly, the rain kept pouring. We travelled on, on, on, senseless with fatigue. No one knew what was to be done with us. The officers refused to answer. We noticed, however, that we were travelling towards the Atlantic. First we thought we were to be brought to Bordeaux, then we imagined that we would soon arrive at the great concentration camp of Guers where some of us would find our wives. But then we noticed that we were going towards Bayonne, the most southerly harbour on the French Atlantic coast. Already we were close to the city. We saw the ocean. Would we be taken to some French colony, Casablanca perhaps, or deeper south towards Dakar? That would mean safety. But it would also mean for many of us that we would not see our wives and children again for a long time to come. Then, too, to be shipped overseas meant new hardships. The old Foreign Legionnaires told gruesome tales about the horrors of such voyages. Yet suddenly, and for no reason, most of us were happy.

But things happened differently than we imagined. As we came into Bayonne the train pulled into a small station near the harbour. We were not taken off. The train was shunted from one track to another until it finally came to a halt in a Bayonne suburb.

A broad highway ran alongside the tracks. On our way from the harbour, we had seen many trains passing ours, endless trains like our own, crammed with human beings. We realized that besides Dutchmen and Belgians millions of Frenchmen were fleeing along the streets and highways of northern France. But what we now saw before our eyes along this broad highway a few miles from the Spanish border was something indescribable. It was a wild tangled, dreadful mass of vehicles of every kind, filled with people and their belongings. Horses, bicycles, wagons, mules, pedestrians, pushed and collided, and struggled convulsively to reach the border.

Now we really knew fear. Hitler's troops were coming faster than we had dreamed. We hadn't much confidence in the French Government, too much had happened to us at its hands. The fleeing French could at least pass the Spanish border. We the anti-Nazi refugees would never be able to seek asylum in France's Spain.

The commander of the train informed us that Hitler's troops would be in Bayonne in two hours. Two hours! He would do everything possible to get the train away. Those who wanted to flee at their own risk could do so now.

In The Grip Of Panic

Panic gripped us, paralysed us. We begged the commander to give us back our papers and money. We would be utterly lost if we were caught between two armies, without papers or money. The French officials would persecute us as Germans the Nazis would hound us as anti-Nazis. If we had our papers, we could at least prove to the French officials that we were political refugees, and could ask their help. But to all this the commander replied that he had no authority to deliver our papers and money to us, and that, at any rate, it would be impossible to do so in the short time before the train was to leave. Those who wanted to flee could do so now at their own risk. We pleaded with the commander, we threatened him, we implored him. He stood on the steps of his car and repeated, "No no, no."

The train waited. Other trains pulled out, filled with soldiers and civilians. Our train still waited. Scores of us ran away without papers, without money, risking everything in wild and desperate flight. And then, at last, the train began to move again. It ran for half an hour and then stopped. More waiting. Evening came. It was cold: it rained hard. The doors of our cars were no longer closed. There was complete disorder. Many of our guards had run away, deserted. Most of us believed that we were lost. Hitler's men would get us. More fled away into the rain. Even the old and slow-moving ones fled. It was a dreadful sight to see these hopeless people, ragged and dirty stumbling away over the sodden earth in the pouring rain, without any belongings, with no clothes, no money, no papers—fleeing into the unknown in a land without joy, this very night would be occupied by its enemy and hangman.

Again the train started. Again it stopped. And then the same thing happened. More people fled into the rainy, hopeless night. Again the train moved, stopped, moved, stopped—but this time no one left the cars. The train had stopped in a long tunnel, and the guards told us what was happening. On the hill over our heads were German motorized troops. We stayed half an hour in this tunnel.

Then we started again, and it grew daylight, a rainy cold afternoon, and night once more, and on to another day. We travelled on through an eternity of stoppings and startings, stoppings and startings, back, back the whole long way from where we had come.

News Of Armistice

We crossed the Rhone, which we had crossed before with so much hope. And we were told there was an Armistice, and for a few days at any rate we would be safe. But how much of France would Hitler occupy? Would the French deliver us into his hands?

We came to Nimes in the south of France. The train halted just outside of the city in the center of a large, green pasturage. We were allowed to sleep over night in the grass. It was chilly enough, but it was a wonderful night for

(Continued on next Page)

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
Wadifalia, SURAT.
HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market, Bombay.

Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

JAMES ORD—THE MYSTERIOUS JUDGE

(Continued From Page 10)

ties, certain persons later learned to have been British spies, enticed him to enlist in the American army. And only after it was too late did the youth realise having committed technical treason to the land of his birth, an act that invalidated any possible claim to British title or estates.

After the War of 1812, James Ord practised law in New York, and married. Then came the call of the land of gold. He crossed the continent and fortune smiled upon him. Having amassed great wealth, he attained distinction on the bench. Later he returned to Washington and built for himself a handsome home on Pennsylvania Ave. Then he removed to Omaha, where died, at the age of 97.

During his 80 years of ransacking through musty records, Judge Ord came upon many bits of evidence other than those directly concerning the movements of his uncle. Not until he was 48, did he gain possession of his uncle's confidential papers. Among these was a letter from one who revealed himself as a priest, but whose name was not given. It came from Europe and asked:

"Is the child alive?"

At this time there still lived in Washington Captain Ord's confessor and confidant, Father Matthews. of St. Patrick's Church, a patriarch of 82 years. A sworn statement from this prelate quoted the Navy Yard master mechanic as having once confessed "that the child called James Ord and his nephew was not his nephew, but of royal parentage, the son of one of the royal families of Europe."

"Your father was of the sons of King George III.," the aged priest later confided to Judge Ord. "This was as far as your foster uncle would venture. But he admitted to me once that his promotion to the Spanish service had been obtained by a personage none other than the Prince of Wales, himself. And actual negotiations were carried on by an uncle of Maria Anne Smythe Fitzherbert, wife of George IV."

Judge Ord thereafter firmly believed that his parents were George IV. and the Catholic widow, whom that fat prince married in 1785, before he, became King. His own birth had occurred within the year following their secret marriage, and almost immediately afterward had come his abduction into Spain.

Rumours that a child had been born to the morganatic union had persisted almost from the time news of the Prince's marriage had leaked out. The baby was said to have been taken to the United States. James Ord wrote to Mrs. Fitzherbert a letter, which should have touched any mother's heart, and it was delivered to her in secret, through the connivance of Aaron Vail, our charge d'affaires at London. She never replied. Shortly afterward, upon her deathbed, she requested that a certain mysterious package of papers be consigned to a vault in Courts' Bank, London, there to remain until long after her royal husband's death. Fearing that this secret packet contained something that would compromise him, George IV. made many futile efforts to obtain it.

Judge Ord died, firmly believing that it contained proof of his royal parentage, but when opened, by order of King Edward, in 1905, it was found to contain nothing intimating that the morganatic wife of George IV. had borne him a child.

(COPYRIGHT.)

"SUSPENSE" BY JOSEPH CONRAD

(Continued From Page 9)

called at the palace of the Count de Montevesso; he waited almost fearfully for the Countess. When she turned from her desk to greet him, Adele appeared as a vision of beauty; she far exceeded the promises of her childhood.

The Countess asked about England, about the Latham family, and then asked, "Is there a message from your father for me?" But there was none. Cosmo related the manner in whch Sir Charles had received word of her marriage, whereupon Adele told of this marriage and of her husband whose title of General had long since been dropped for the more imposing one of Count. His unlimited wealth gave him his position of international influence, which he wielded in a manner that was ruthless, boorish, and cruel.

"When we had been married only a short time my husband fell into jealous rages so that I feared for my life. Many times he has sent me home to my parents; he has special servants to watch me at all times. The only person in the palace that is faithful to me is my Negro maid who served me at your home in England." Adele concluded that part of her story by saying, "The Count made his fortune by serving an Indian Prince, from whom he learned Oriental cruelty that still possesses him."

The two friends faced each other: Cosmo came from a world of tradition and security, he was twenty-four but safe and somewhat bored; Adele had lived through ten years of marriage during the chaotic Napoleonic Empire. They said good-bye, with promises to meet again soon.

Back in his rooms at the Inn, Cosmo fell into a gloomy mood. He seemed to see a picture on the walls of Latham Manor, a lady that somehow resembled Adele. Then he cried aloud, a dagger seemed to appear in the lady's breast, staining her satin gown.

This vivid memory—or was it a vision—began to haunt him. He fled from the Inn into the Genoese night. Cosmo remembered the secluded Tower where he had stood the day before, gazing at the distant island of Elba. The Tower would offer seclusion now, he could shake off these forebodings.

As he neared the Tower, Cosmo thought fleetingly of the mysterious man whom he had met on the Tower and who was connected with smugglers. They had talked of the stars that control men's destinies, which made Cosmo feel somehow that his star must be travelling strange paths at that very moment.

Suddenly there came whispers close at hand, then running feet, and Cosmo heard shouts in the night. A rain of bullets beside his head from the guns of the Austrian soldiers sent him to cover behind a rock pile on the shore. Crouching down, he felt a hand, someone else was there. Whispers revealed it to be the mysterious smuggler of the day before.

Hardly knowing how it happened, Cosmo found himself alone, holding a packet of papers thrust into his hand by the fugitive; then soldiers made him prisoner and set him between guards in a boat. Quickly there followed a fight on the bay in which Cosmo was rescued by the mysterious smuggler.

"You are English, you are lucky," said the Patriot, glad to get back the papers, "I will row you to shore and you will find your way back to your Inn."

But Cosmo declined, "You will have a better chance of success if I take a hand with the oars," he said. He joined the party of Patriots. Cosmo's star of destiny had joined the star of the Man of Elba.

Origin Of World's Deadliest Explosive

(Continued From Page 32)

pavements, is stronger but holds less explosive than the contact bomb which goes off directly it hits and causes a little crater. Acid, eating slowly through a metal container of any desired thickness, provides the "time fuse," actuates the detonator.

Though scores of war explosives exist, cordites, T.N.T. and Amatol are about the most important. There have been rumours of a "new" liquid-air bomb, tried out with "unexampled devastation" on Barcelona. This explosive is not new and probably unsuitable for warfare. For long miners have used a cartridge of carbon, which is soaked in cold liquid air or oxygen immediately before it is needed and explodes violently when detonated. No dangerous fumes are caused, but the liquid air evaporates rapidly at ordinary temperatures, and the cartridge soon goes dead.

FLIGHT FROM NAZI HOUNDS

(Cont. from previous Page)

us. We stretched out full length on our backs and looked up at the stars. We were sorry when three a.m. came, and we had to get up and march to the concentration camp in which we would stay for the next months. We marched about nine miles, always upward, until we came out on a wide plateau facing a farm surrounded by soft, green meadows. It was a lovely morning. The sky was high and blue, a gentle wind stirred the trees. The sun was warm. There before us was a wide meadow and a little farm-house, and we were told: This is where you will stay.

There was no water and there was no food.

Towards evening we got some cooked food and a little bread. Tents arrived. We were told to set them up. They were the white, pointed tents called marabous. They stood beautifully against the starry sky and the dark meadows. Of course, they were rather cold at night and stifling hot during the day. And of course there was the usual amount of barbed wire strung about. And again there were no sanitary facilities. As Snow White was surrounded by a hedge of thorns, so we were soon to be surrounded by a border of filth and smells and dysentery and typhoid, which was worse among us now than ever before.

And so we had endured that horrible journey only to exchange a concentration camp near Aix in Provence for a concentration camp near Nimes in Provence.

Yet at first we only thought that we had been freed from the train.

However, we were soon told, and we also saw it printed under Paragraph 19 of the Armistice, that the French Government had agreed to hand over to Hitler every German who was wanted by the Nazis.

—(Translated by Michael Sayer and Robert Disraeli.)

SOLUTIONS TO PUZZLE

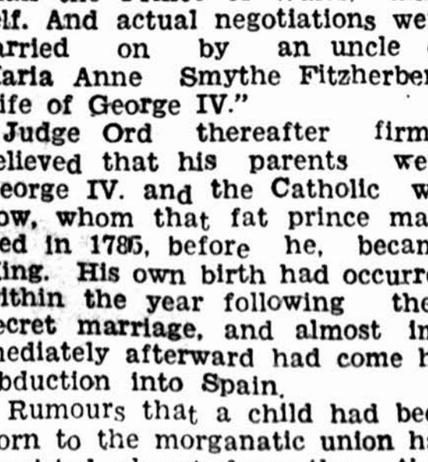
BOATING PROBLEM: The round trip of 240 miles required 20 hours, eight hours going and 12 returning.

WORD LADDER: Less, loss, lose, lore, more.

PLUS ANAGRAMS: 1. Prone; 2. Noble; 3. Apache; 4. Lover; 5. String; 6. Meats; 7. Dame; 8. Smart; 9. Dumb; 10. Horse; 11. Plane.

PROBLEM OF AGES: Doakes is 54; his wife 45.

CHECKER PROBLEM: W 30 to 26; B 22 to 18; W 19 to 24; B 28 to 19; W 26 to 23; B 18 to 27; W 31 to 15.



Crossword Puzzle Solution.

"I was suffering from a severe cold!"
MY HEAD WAS SO CONGESTED THAT IT MADE BREATHING DIFFICULT
A FRIEND DROPPED IN AND HE TOLD ME MISTOL WOULD STOP MY COLD QUICKLY
I SENT FOR A BOTTLE OF MISTOL AND PUT A FEW DROPS IN EACH NOSTRIL
I FELT RELIEVED ALMOST IMMEDIATELY AND BEGAN BREATHING EASILY AGAIN!
NOW—THANKS TO MISTOL I NO LONGER SUFFER FROM COLDS!
It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. Mistol stops colds where they start. A few drops of soothing Mistol in each nostril cleanse the nose and throat and remove germ-carrying mucus. Keep the nasal passages healthy by using Mistol regularly, and you will avoid many contagious ailments that originate in the nose and throat. For sale at all chemists.
Mistol
RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"DOCTOR," said the patient. "I'm bothered with a curious pain. When I bend forward, stretch out my arms, and make a semi-circular movement with them I feel a sharp stab in my left shoulder."

"But," said the doctor, amazed, "why on earth make such motions?"

The patient looked at him carefully.

"Well, doctor," he said, "if you know any other way for a man to get into his overcoat, I wish you'd tell me."

* * * *

SEVERAL young men were candidates for commissions in an officers' training camp. The instructor called upon a fat youth to rise and explain the solution of a problem in tactics. The fat one rose, spluttered for a moment or two, then said the problem was too deep for him. He begged to be excused.

"You seem to be better fed than taught," said the instructor.

"Yes, sir," replied the fat candidate. "You teach me, but I feed myself."

* * * *

WHILE waiting at the Pearly Gates for his credentials to be examined, the man who had been a clerk during his life on earth fell asleep.

He was awakened by a burst of cheering, got up, and asked the gatekeeper what it was all about.

"The Marquis of Blank has arrived," was the reply.

"But surely there's no snobbery in Heaven?"

"No, of course not, but you see, this is the first peer we've had up here for three hundred years."

* * * *

A MAN noticed a woman whom he disliked coming up his front steps. Taking refuge in his study, he left his wife to entertain the caller.

Half an hour later he emerged from his retreat, listened carefully on the landing and, hearing nothing below, called down to his wife: "Has that horrible old bore gone?"

The objectionable woman was still in the drawing-room, but his wife was equal to the occasion.

"Yes, dear," she called back, "she went long ago. Mrs. Parker is here now."

AMERICAN Sailor: "That ship of ours goes so fast that we often have to stop to cool the propeller."

English Tar: "That's nothing. Our destroyers go so fast that we have to stop to pick up wireless messages."

* * * *

"WHO'S the new workman?" asked the visitor.

"Boss's son," said the foreman laconically.

"Oh," observed the visitor with enthusiasm.

"Very commendable! Starting at the bottom and working up?"

"No," was the reply. "Started at the top and got shoved down!"

* * * *

THE manager of a Lancashire cotton mill told a friend that he was having his chimney camouflaged to look like a palm tree.

"Why palm tree?" he was asked.

"To make the enemy think they're over Africa," was the reply.

THERE was no doubt about it—the theatrical magnate was angry.

"Don't ever mention the name of that lowdown, double-crossing twister of a leading lady!" he said.

"I had no idea she was that sort," replied his friend.

"Why, that girl's so mean, she not only pulls the wool over your eyes, but it's 90 per cent. cotton!"

* * * *

THE A.R.P. warden had been testing gas masks, and had now come to the three old maids at the big house. Amelia and Jane greeted him and apologized for their sister's absence. The masks were adjusted, and the warden said: "Well now I hope your masks are O. K.".

"Yes, thank you, they are", replied Amelia, "but what about our Rose's?"

The warden, taken aback, said: "Oh, that's not my job; but I think perhaps you could spray them."

SUMMER Boarder—If that chicken lays an egg will you give it to me?

Farmer's Son—No, Miss. I'd sell it to a museum. That chicken is a rooster.

* * * *

A BACHELOR was asked by a sentimental girl why he did not avail himself of some sweet woman's company on his voyage through life.

"I would," he replied, "if I were sure that the ocean would always be the Pacific."

* * * *

A RATHER exclusive club had replaced its familiar black-coated male staff with young and, in some cases, pretty waitresses.

One day a member who had been strongly opposed to the change arrived at the club for lunch.

"How's the duck?" he asked an attractive waitress, rather gruffly.

"Oh, I'm fine!" she replied, perkily. "And how's the old pelican feeling himself?"

Our Humorist At Large

"What is it that you find so funny about the word psychic, Miss Jones?"

"Well, the way you spell it for a start."

"Why is it I always catch you in that position?"

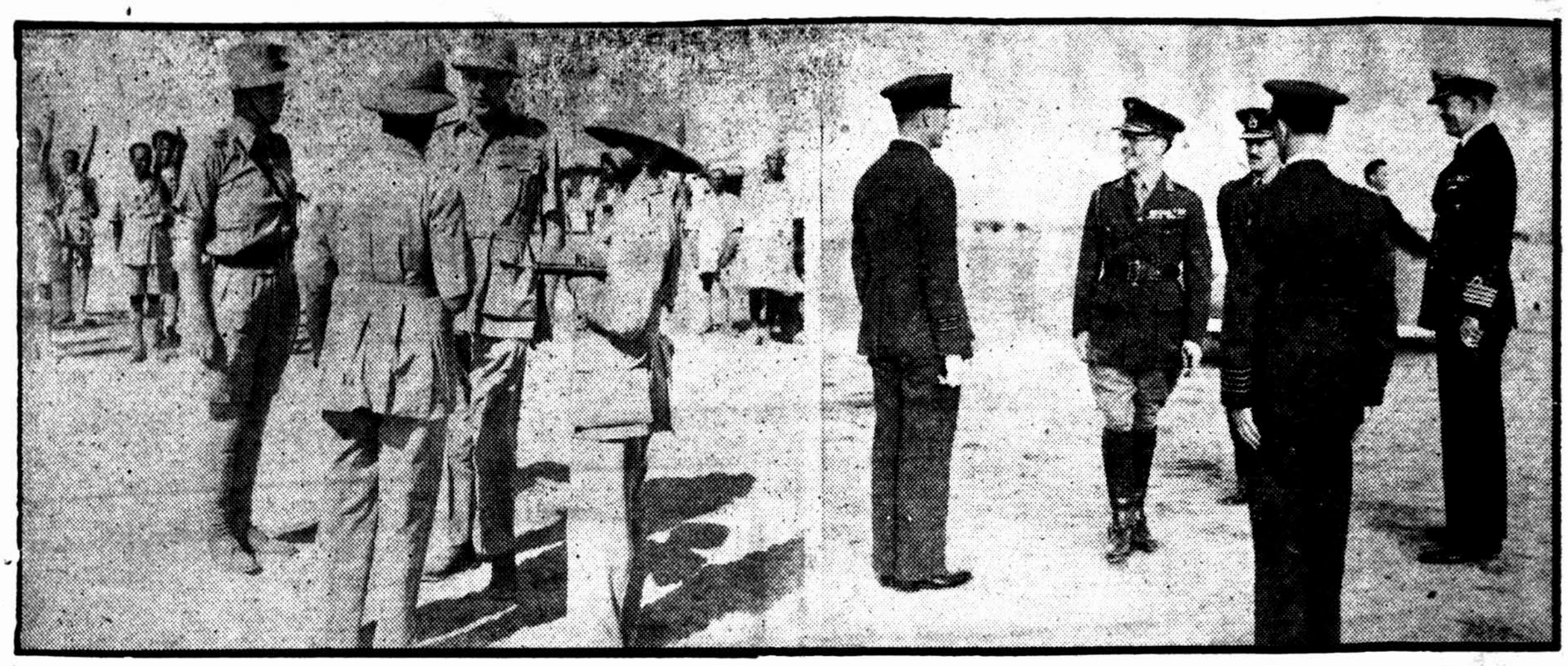
"I must be getting 'ard of 'earing, mum!"

"Throw us up the end of that rope, Pat."

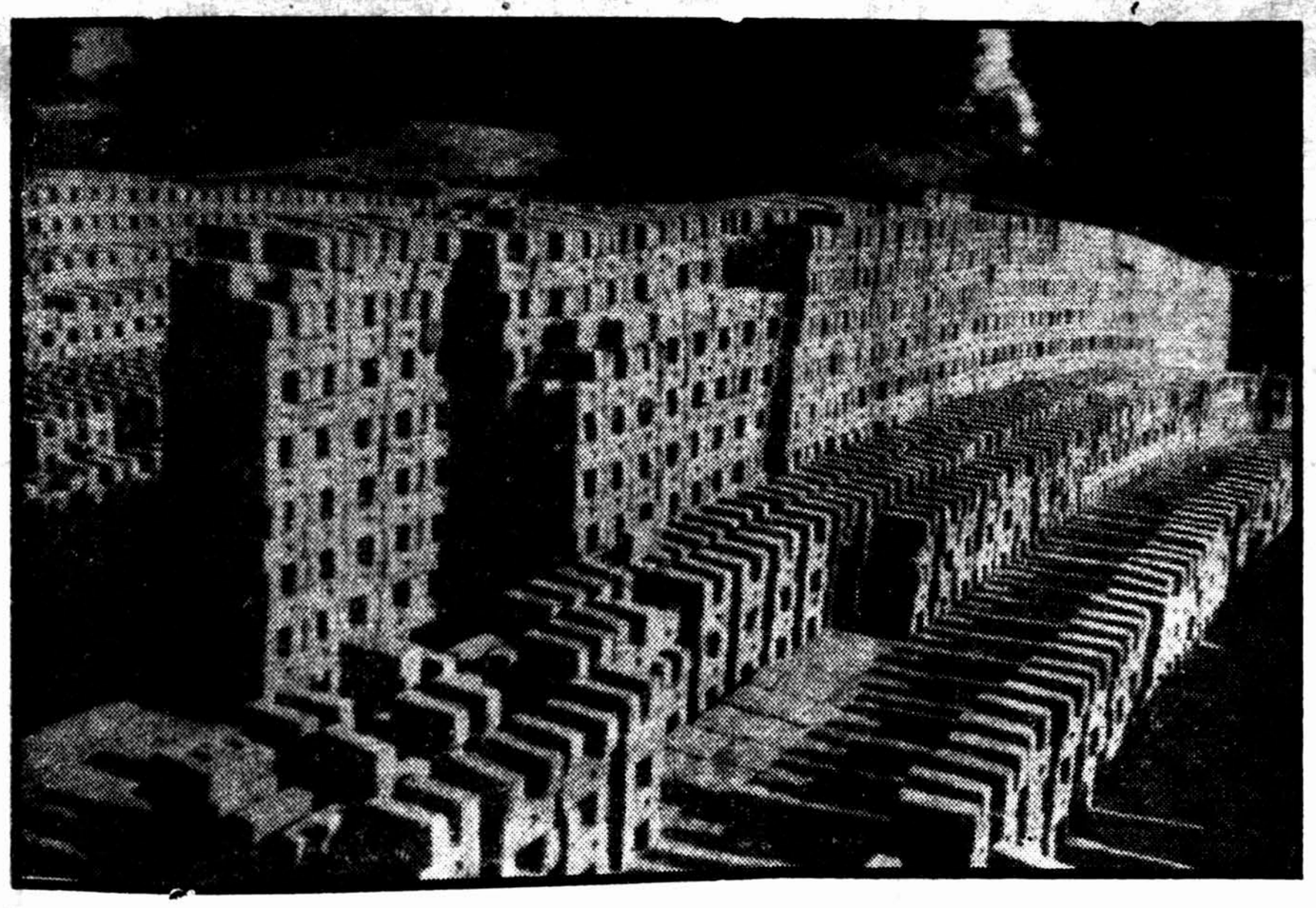
"Sure, I can't do that Mike. I've just cut it off because it was frayed."

Nazis Raid School In London

Bomb damage at a school in the London area caused during a big "blitz". Note the rocking-horse in the centre of this room which remained unharmed.

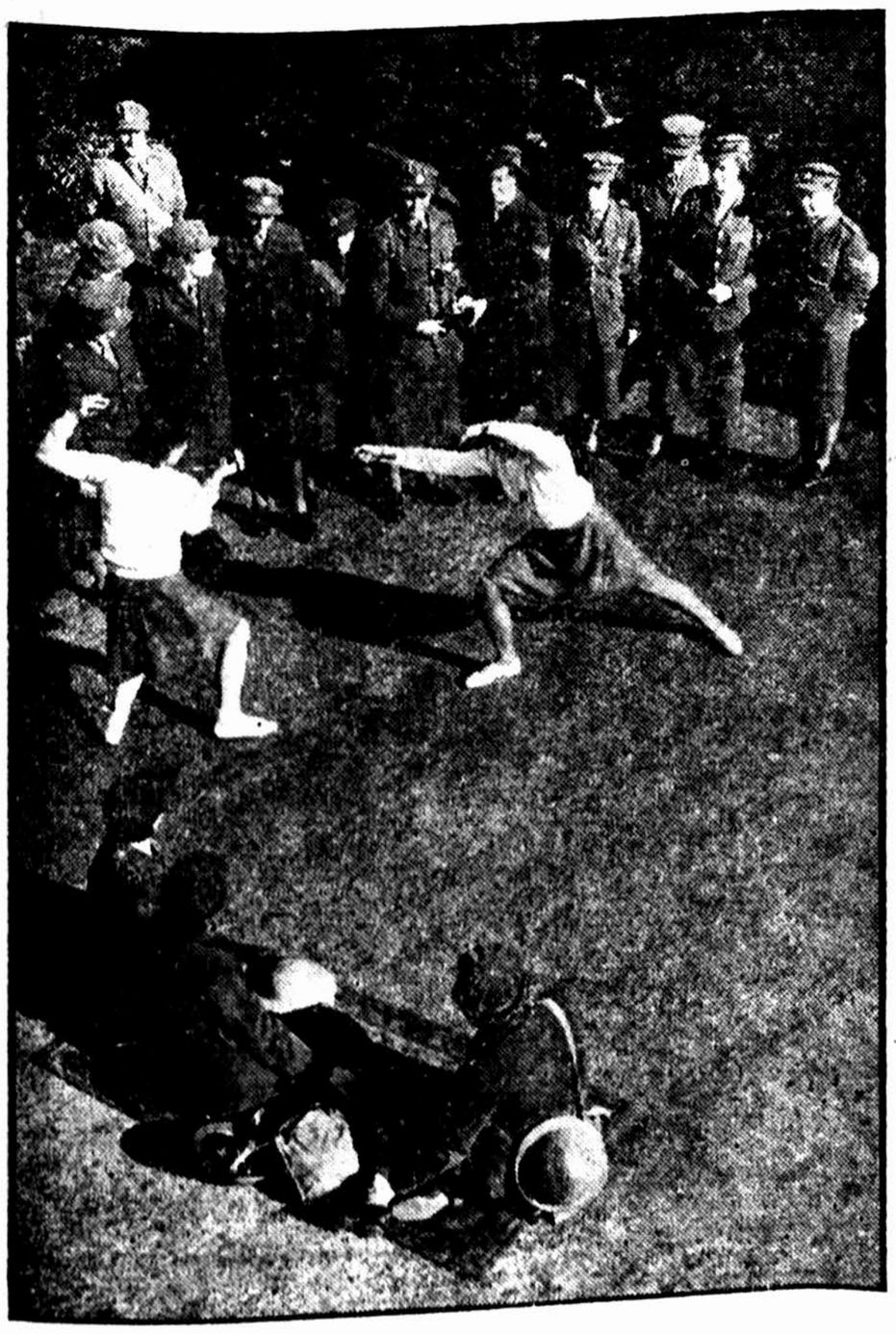


(Left) The Emperor of Abyssinia chatting to British Officers. *(Right)* King George II of Greece talking to R. A. F. and Greek Air Force officers on his visit to an R. A. F. base in Greece.



Not the sky-scrapers of New York, but merely piles of building bricks!

(Photo by Mr. J. V. Pandya).



Members of the British Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service fencing.

Nurses carrying away belongings from their home in London which was hit by a bomb.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

REGD. NO. B. 1065 February 16, 1941

Dangers of Impure Blood

THE root cause of most diseases is impure blood. If you suffer from skin Disease, Ulcers, Sores, Glandular Trouble, Boils, Rashes, Bad Legs, Rheumatism, Painful Joints, etc.,—you MUST remove the CAUSE by purifying the blood. Clarke's Blood Mixture is the foremost and genuine blood purifier, healer and tonic. It will restore your health and vitality.

In LIQUID OR TABLET form of all Chemists and Bazaars. Rs. 2.8 per bottle.

CLARKE'S
ORIGINAL
BLOOD PURIFYING MEDICINE
BLOOD MIXTURE

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.